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d (rost range).
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financia If The following geniemen constitute the Financia consiste, but are not responsible for any debts of the piet, vit :- Wernell Pullities, Resums Quincy, Engist, serial Jaccion, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"They this down as the law of nations. As it is a state of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Prinzipary of the University States, but the Connange of the Arm, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the staveholding States become the theatre of a war, a foreign power. It is a war power. I my it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection; Congress has power to cony on the war, and swar caker it on, accountry or our Laws or was; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and market rower vakes war rakes or rikes. When two houtle armies are set in market army, the commanders of both armies have not a smart army, the commanders of both armies have no market army, the commanders of both armies have no market.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 28.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1797.

Selections.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

boly can take up an American newspaper at seeing that if the United States have justed from one great strife, they are about to ensure the seed wafers will be waged are of a different from those used in the great conflict that has eminated, but the cause is nearly the same, respect the history will be not altogether distributed by the same of the service of the same of the same of the service of the same of tentusiastic abolitionist would have thought to confer, upon him at, the outset of the reresult indeed, it is clear that the Nemesis of will pursue the United States with her tenoring until the last remnant of the great inabeen blotted out; that she will allow them nighabeen blotten out, and adopted them as their a shiden; that she will force them to drink to be last drop the hitter cup they prepared for this shapp race, and to welcome as triends those they also dome to a fate of everlasting bondage. Amerità sin have recoiled on hyr own head with fearful tropeane. For years the slavery that blackened ber fame in the eyes by the world was like a feer taging in her own body, distracting her with feafel threes which perpetually threatened her with feafel three with the perpetually threatened her with feafel three with the perpetually threatened her with feafel three which perpetually threatened her with feafel to even the perpetually threatened her with feafel to even the concribe so that the concribe which the concribe to the world. Then at length the concribe of the world. Then at length the concribe of the world. Then at length the concribe of the world was the concribe of the world. Then at length the concribe of the world in the perpetual threatened ey have taken the wretched creature the farful stream of civil slaughter cease to flow. Be still the wrong is not fully atoned for. Still the plateom haunts the people, and another great strugge upon the same question of negro rights seems

nd nature of the present struggle different. The mere statement of ow prodigious an advance has been to a demonstration the benefits mak, and proves to a demonstration the benefits shakes accrued to the negro race from this war, sikh, according to some high authorities, was to end a their extermination. It is no longer a question at a whether they are to be held in bondage or alwest to recover their liberty, it is not even a question as to whether they are to be permitted the proteins of the law like free stitzens, but it is as to whether they are to be put at once on a perfect equality with the white citizens by being admitted bike providens of the hallot-box. These people when a few years ago we were told by Southern plates banked by British philosophers of the Carter Blike sizet, to regard as a sort of half-humanized yes, sufficiently advanced in the transforming process tousier articulate sounds, but incapable of formas or exercising rational self solved, are now adjudged by a large part of the in-shitants of America, including a vast majority of the citizens of Connecticut, quite example not only greening their own actions, but of taking part o gerrang their own actions, but of taking part by deferming the government of the country in which they have been brought out. Surely strange thing have come to pass in the land, and the war which has passed like a fire over the country must have withered up a vast number of old prejudices, and reset a fire part of the land of cast a vast number of old speculations at before such a proposition could even be name ore such a proposition could even be named alling down a storm of contemptuous ridiall ranks and classes of people. Five what word could be more insulting than nist "applied to anybody who inspired to mallest pjactical part in the management affairs? What taunt, so keen and bitter by party in the State as that of being "nigpers"? And now the leading abolitionse of them spoken of as conservatives, and are worshippers of former days are many

takes of their former persecutors are ready to go is the matter of the negro suffrage.

But however gratifying this question may be when looked at in the light of the present-body can deap that the near, it is sufficiently the party of the present-body can deap that the negroes are low in intelligence, not because they lack average intellectual pures, but because they have lacked a verage opportunities. Education has been denied them, and their lowest faculties have alone been developed by the cruel have of the lash. By every law of safety, then, one would think that they ought to be excluded from the political trust of the suffrage until some letter security can be obtained for their intelligent terroe of such a privilege. Four million negroes trevising the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the political trust of ould not use the right to the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes trevising the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes trevising the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes trevising the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes the suffrage would nullify the votes of for million the negroes the suffrage of the suffrage. Whatever our desire for the freedom and good treatment of the negroes in this a case in which we are bound to plan, and look seriously ahead, before committing envires tos ovest and irretrievable a step as that which we are now urged to take? Such is the language of the suffrage with the transport of many even of the friends of the negro, and no person who looks at the question with a British eye can fail to admit the cogency and force of reasoning. Looked at with an American eye, because the rights of man or the windom and justiced million to the suffrage, we think the case for admitted one of the suffrage we think the case for admitted the negro to this privilege is much stronger than the case for exclading him. The American

so convinced of its evils that they organized themselves on the express basis of excluding new emigrants from the right of voting. But the majority of enlightened and thinking men in America attach great importance to the preservation of this right in all its integrity, believing that while it is certainly attended with some evils, its effect is to make all new settlers in the country entertain at once the feelings of citizens, and so to encourage the emigration on which the development of the country so largely depends. The policy, therefore, of at once admitting all men of suitable age to the rights of the suffrage. Hitherto every conception of feedom has been associated with the right of voting, and every conception of exclusion from the right of voting has been associated with the right of voting, and every conception of exclusion from the right of voting has been associated with slavery. The exclusion of the negro must, therefore, always indicate social and personal inferiority—must always be a badge of disgrace and contunely—and must necessarily cease before the negro can in other respecta enjoy the equality and rights of citizenship to which the North wishes him to be raised.

But besides this, the grand questions now in discussion in America on meters connected with the read on the legislation of the Southern States, and much of the rebels with the read of the suffrage conditions of the free black population. If justice should be denied them, much of the second of the southern states, and much of bitterness and hostility which those sectional divisions occasioned, are sure to survive, and to plague the country for years to come. If, on the other hand, the negro can secure fair treatment, a legislation as beneficial to him as to the white population, equality in the eye of the law, in the winter and position of the federal Government, will in future turn on matters connected with the read of the propose and such of the rebels and the propose and the propose and the propose of the country for years to com

ing, and every conception of exclusion from the right of voting has been associated with slavery. The exclusion of the negro must, therefore, always indicate social and personal inferiority—must always be a badge of disgrace and contunely—and must mecessarily cease before the negro can in other respects enjoy the equality and rights of citizenship to which the North wishes him to be raised.

But besides this, the grand questions now in discussion in America mainly affect the negroes. All the legislation of the Southern States, and much of the legislation of the Federal Government, will in future turn on matters connected with the treatment and position of the free black population. If justice should be denied them, much of the evil of slavery and much of the spirit which slavery engendered, much of the former sectional divisions and much of bitterness and hostility which those sectional divisions occasioned, are sure to survive, and to plague the country for years to come. If, on the other hand, the negro can secure fair treatment, a legislation as beneficial to him as to the white population, equality in the eye of the law, in the witness-box, and in all positions where the two races are brought into competition, the fusion of all parts and parties in the Union will be complete and rapid. Now how is this great result to be secured while the negro is excluded from all share in determining these questions? I sit probable that the white people who have so long oppressed him will voluntarily do him the justice which he demands? When his own fate is chiefly at stake, is it not necessary, in order to secure him decent justice, that he himself should have a voice in its decision? Whatever may be his fitness to vote on matters of abstract politices, he has, even in the lowest depths of slavery, understood far better than British writers the true bearing of those great questions which have been debated at the polling booth and on the battle-field during the stood far better than British writers the true ocaring
of those great questions which have been debated at
the polling booth and on the battle-field during the
last ten years. In 1856, all the plantation hands in
the South knew that the issue between Buchanan
and Fremont was one of slavery-extension or slavery-restriction. Since 1861, all the horrible stories
circulated by their masters as to the intention of the
Valuese whap not described them, and they have field Yankees have not deceived them, and they have fled to the Northern camps whenever they had an opportunity. They will know, then, far better than the whites, the sound view to be taken on these social questions affecting their own welfare, which must for some time engage the principal attention of the State legislatures. After these are settled, indeed, we admit that their present knowledge would be inadequate to grapple with the new questions which are sure to arise. But will the negroes them be in their present low moral and mental condition? They know the advantages of education, and will take care to secure it, so that by the time other questions, in which their interests are less immediate. otate regislatures, they will probably be able to return as intelligent answers as the average of their white fellow-citizens. We believe, therefore, startling as it may sound, that a negro suffrage would be the greatest possible boon, not only to the negro race, but to all classes and colors in the United States.—Leeds Mercury.

GERRIT SMITH ON TREASON.

We have before us the speech of Hon. Gerrit Smith, recently delivered at the Cooper Institute, and published by the American News Company. It is entitled, "No Treason in Civil War." The opening sentence of Mr. Smith gives us a distinct than of the ground assumed:

"The South, by plunging the nation into this hor-rid war, committed the great crime of the age. The North, under the persistent urgency of press and pul-pit to punish the South for treason, is in danger of committing the mean crime of the age."

This, as it seems to us, bears on the face of it an This, as it seems to us, bears on the late of it are of evidence of grave error. A great crime, the greatest crime of the age, has been committed; what follows? Our reasoning would be, A great crime has been committed, therefore it must be punished.

Mr. Smith's reasoning is, A great crime has been

SLAVES

plicable to the masses that were drawn into the bellion. The quotation from Lieber, that "in incurs the guilt of treason by adherence to a or government de facto," can only be urged; half of those who entered the rebellion after established. It cannot apply to the original spirators. They are unquestionably traitors, such, they must suffer the punishment of dear the last of many of them as are necessary. rence for law which we see everywhere among us Let our President pardon the chief rebels, and sent them to Europe to be lionized, and it will requir but a few more generations to witness the restora-tion of monarchy upon our soil.—American Baptist

EXPERIENCE OF A UNION SOLDIER IN A REBEL PRISON.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, June 25th, 1865. Editors of Traveller;

CAMBRIDGEFORT, June 25th, 1865.

Editors of Traceller;
So much has been said, and so often, concerning the murderous treatment of our prisoners during the late war, that it is almost an old story—but at the urgent solicitation of a few friends, I am induced to write a brief narrative of the scenes and sufferings through which we passed while prisoners of war at Salisbury, N. C. I was captured with 34 others of my regiment, the 38th, at the battle of Cedar Run, on the 19th of last October, which battle is still fresh in the memory of your readers, and especially Sheridan's famous ride—when he reached the scene of action, to turn a defeat into a victory. The rebels captured in all, that morning, some fifteen hundred men. After keeping us in the rear all day, and stripping our boys of almost everything, we fell in without rations, and marched to Staunton, Va., 93 miles, on one pint of flour. It was a forced march, as they were afraid our cavalry would recapture us. Arriving in Staunton, we found a train of cars waiting to carry us to Richmond.

Before leaving Staunton, they gave us four hardack a-piece, and then crowded us into box-cars like cattle. Each car was suitable for holding about thirty, but seventy were placed in each car. We were placed in Libby Prison, where we remained ten days, and were again crowded into box-cars and started for Salisbury, N. C. This was the first of November. They told us that it would take three days to reach our destination, and the first cry that met our cars was "More Yanks!" We were placed in a open lot all night under a cold November rain storm, with nothing but the canopy of heaven for a covering.

But little did we know what was awaiting us next. We reached Salisbury on the evening of the 4th-still rainy and cold—and were ushered in the them of the salisbury on the evening of the

has been committed, therefore it must be punished.

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Mr. Smith's reasoning is, a great smith as been committed, therefore it must not be a printing treason, "the smith of it is in the been controlled in punished.

Mr. Smith's reasoning in the been in conflict of the tenson. Strange conclusion from such a treat of the condition of the punished.

Mr. Smith's reason. Strange conclusion from such a been condition of the time when the week of the condition punish the such promise in some old smoky tents, each one suits being the beautiful of the delivery beautiful.

Mr. Smith's reason. Strange conclusion from such a treat of the smith of the delivery the condition of the time when the making nine thousand in each division—our was a condition. The smith of the punished.

Mr. Strate and the code of war; that when we went to the war was our

cart, would make the remark: "There is the exchange you will get." Some six thousand died from October to February. Those that stood the test were the old soldiers of hard campaigns—while the new recruits, that had just entered the service, would give right up and die. The question, who was to blame for our treatment, every one can solve—Jefferson Davis and his cabinet, who at their secret sessions passed an act to starve prisoners. G. S.

THE COUNT DE PARIS ON THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

The Boston Transcript publishes the following letter from the Count de Paris, addressed to Senator

The Boston Transcript publishes the following letter from the Count de Paris, addressed to Senator Sunner:

"TWICKENHAM, May 5, 1865.

DEAR SIR: You stood by the death-bed of the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the love and confidence of a great nation on the fatal night of the 14th of April; you received the last breath of one on whom all the friends of America, looked as the worthy representative of her free institutions. You will, therefore, understand that after reading the sad particulars of that horrible traggedy, I should feel anxious te confide you my to deep emotion and my bitter grief. I should not have pressumed to add my voice to the unanimous expressions of sympathy offered by Europe to your fellow-citizens, if my personal relations with Mr. Lincoln, which henceforth will remain among the most precious recollections of my youth, had not added something in my eyes to the magnitude of that public calamity. My brother and myself will both always gratefully remember the way in which he admitted us four years ago into the federal army, the opportunity he then gave us to serve a cause to which we already felt bound by our family traditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen and our political creed.

Those who saw Mr. Lincoln during the great of deal when everything seemed to conspire against the salvation of the republic, will never forget the honest man who, without personal ambition, always supported by a strong perception of his duties, decerved to be called emphatically a great citizen. And when the dreadful criss during which he presided over the destinies of America will belong to history, when its bloody track will disappear under the rapid growth of an invigorated nation and a regenerated community, people will only remember its beneficial results, the destruetion of slavery, the preservation of free institutions, and will ever associate with them the name of Mr. Lincoln. In this struggle with Slavery, his name will remain illustrious among those of the indefatigable apostles who fought be

ricy.

I beg you, sir, to excuse the length of this letter; you know that it is inspired by the feelings of my heart.

Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly.

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

To Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator U. S."

WHOSE TURN IS IT NOW TO "CONCIL IATE?"

We find in the Green Bay Advocate—a democratic paper of sterling ability—an article on "Conciliation," written in the best style of its ac-

complished editor.

It recites the fact that we have been for It recites the fact that we have been for some generations "concilitating" a few families of chivalry at the South, and that these acts of good nature on our part were taken as marks of polarionery and weakness, and incited them to further acts of arrogance, and to more importunate demands. With some of these we could not comply, and so they judged from our previous patience, which they called cowardice, that we would remain passive, and they "undertook to destroy us as a nation—to humble us—to establish their supremacy as a race."

This they failed to do. It turned out that they are the worst whipped bullies that even kicked up. a row with peace-leving people. But they have lost little of their arrogance. In their defeated and ack nowledged weakness, they were sulky and obstinate; in their seedy attire and threadbare finery, they still try to strut about with their old pride; they are stubborn and insolent. And in their behalf, still unchastened in their adversity, and learning no wisdom from experience, there are some soft-hearted humanitarians and some ambitious demagogues who are resorting to the same old talk about "conciliation." The Adocate's indignation is justly roused, and it says: ly roused, and it says :-

SUMMER FRIENDS.

If the advice which British statesmen are now lavishing on our government were carefully coined, we abould be in a fair way of paying the national debt. The magnificent patronage which your real high-going Englishmen now extend to us is already quite without parallel, and threatens to become still more intense and aggressive. Lord Brougham, who suffered no grass to grow under his ancient feet while he hastened to lay all his sympathies on the confederate altar a few years ago, and who found no opportunity in the interval to speak a fair or a just word for our cause, now offers his advice in the following patronizing style:

"If his voice could reach across the Allantic, it.

severance, and notice ministry skin, mey have gained, in mercy as well as in justice."

If there were occasion for anxiety lest the quality of mercy should be "strained" in our dealing with the rebels, the advice of the garrulous Lord Brougham would be shorn of its froper influence by the fact that his fair speech only came with fair sweather. While the war lasted, few men talked upon American affairs so often or so long,—for he is the most garrulous of men,—and no man was so uniformly partial and unjust both in his statement of facts and of the issues wrapped up in the conflict. His assumption to speak in the name of the "best friends" of America is a specimen of pure British arrogance. Lord Derby, the great tory leader, is another of those eminent men whose counsel and influence were shared with the secessionists abroad, and tended to prolong the struggle, as much as the influence of a foreigner could. He also has a word to offer:

"It may not be out of the way that I should express

a word to offer:

"It may not be out of the way that I should express a hope, entertained not only by myself, but by the noble earl opposite, not only by this house, but by the country at large, and by the whole civilized world, that the party which has achieved so signal a victory will follow a course not dictated by revenge or violence—that they may seek not to exasperate the feelings of their former antagonists, which have been already too much embittered; but will endeavor by deeds of conciliation and of mercy to re-cement, if possible, a Union so nearly dissolved; and that they will consent to treat those whom the fort unes of war have placed at their disposal, not as revolted subjects, but as vanquished, though not dishonored, enemies."

To re-cement, if possible, a Union so nearly dis-

To re-cement, if possible, a Union so nearly dis-solved! That is cool. We shall next have Black-wood and the London Quarterly expressing sympa-thy, and trying to save us from exposure to high wood and the London Quartery wood and the London Quartery thy, and trying to save us from exposure to high winds and the night air. If the wedges of British prejudice and hatred, wrought in tory forges, and placed at the disposal of any pirate or traitor who placed at the disposal of any pirate or traitor who have been could have parted the Union hope. ment to-day to be mocked by the pretentious thy of those who were its bitterest enemies place for men like Dorby and Brougham, war was over, was in the dust, with Punc

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh, Judging each step as though the way were plain, teckless, so it could point its paragraph Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Yes, he that lived to shame me from my sneer. To lame my pencil, and confute my pen-To make me own this hind of princes peer, This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

THE ANTI-NIGGER PARTY.

the name of all that is decent, whose turn is it to be conciliated now? Is there not a North to be conciliated now? Is there not a North to conciliated? A North which has been broken in upon while minding its own business, obeying the law, and honoring the name of the country; a North which has had to stop the wheel of the mill, the plough in the farrow, and the engine on the track, while it should send its sons to resist these enemies of industry and order. If there is anger to be appeased, if there are wounds to head over, if there is good will to be courted, where is the field for it but right here at home? The South How is it on the other side? Where are our multitudes of brave men, who ought to be with us to day? Where are the millions and millions of treasure gone, to repay which we must devote a lifetime of labor, we and our sons, and sons sons? Have we nothing to be aggreed over, but are we rather to enter upon the task of conciliating these who brought this trouble upon us?

And so say we. We would not freat them with malice and anger. We would not feal with unmerited hardness concerning them; we would not sting them with reopraches. Neither would we now be lachrymose and pitiful. We would reat them with cool, dispassionate and even-handed justice, We would consider what was best for the government; and, if wise policy would be acread to the substance of the substance of the country whose existence we have preserved from the destruction that amend to wards it, we would do it on that ground alone, not a mere to dear the most of the substance of the country whose existence we have preserved from the destruction they amend to wards it, we would do it on that ground alone, not a mere the black man who has been loyal and true to the would do it on that ground alone, not a mere the proposal to the fact, and punish to pardon acroom the state of consideration but the righteous administration of law, and the good of the country whose existence we have preserved from the destruction they amend to the proposal to

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF HORACE MANN.

We give below the speeches unde at the dedication f the Statue of Horace Mann, in the State House Yard, Boston, on the morning of July 4th, 1865 :-

SPEECH OF DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

SPRECH OF DR. SAMUEL G. Howe.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The instincts of mankind in all ages have led men to erect monuments of some kind to perpetuate the memory of those individuals who manifested in any striking degree qualities which were belt in high esteem in their days. Savages raise a pile of stones over the bodies of their strongest and most cunning chiefs; barbarians erect monuments to the great destroyers. Some civilized people creet statues to great Generals; democracies raise statues to great Generals; democracies raise statues to great Generals; democracies raise statues to great oration; aristocracies to kings and rulers. Given the monuments of any people or any set of men, and you may know the character of the people or men.

In all agos the highest arts have been called upon to celebrate and perpetuate on carvas, in marble or bronze, the virtues and excellencies of those whom the people held in high esteen. Hitherto, for the most part, these honors have been monopolized by the great fighters, by the great writers, or by the great talkers. We, to-day, dedicate a monument to the memory of a man whose greatness consisted in his love for his fellow-men, in his confidence in their innate goodness and their capacity for improvement, and in his burning zeal to elevate and to improve his fellow-men. He loved the people, he lived for and labored for the people, nay, he died for the people. Fellow-citizens, it is proper that such a State as Massachusetts sbould rear a monument to such a man, for it is alike the proof of his greatness and goodness, and of their virtue and in

Mann.

Applause greeted the unveiling of the statue to the multitude, attended also by music from the band. Maggie P. Walker, a little daughter of James P. Walker, secended the platform, and placed a wreath of laurel upon the bead of the statue, eliciting renewed enthusiasm. After instrumental and vocal music, prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. R. C. Waterston. His Excellency the Governor was then introduced, and received with applause. He addressed the assembly as follows:—

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

On the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, we dedicated on the banks of the
Mernimack a votive column, reared to the memory
of those who fell as the first marryrs in the great rebellion. To-day, the 4th of July, near the shore of
the bay of Masachusetts, we inaugurate this statue
of enduring brouze to preserve in memory, and to
hand down to the generations, the form and features
of a sage, whose life helped to make those simple
citizens heroic soldiers, and to render possible the
triumph of liberty and manhood, of which the
demonstrations signalizing this anniversary are a joyful and continental celebration.

They were young, and bore the weapons of war

country, and marched the moment they he call. He was elect from his early manho high vocation, when at his graduation from he discoursed on "The Progressive Charact Human Race." Theirs was a brief, sharp His were the struggle and the toil of many manly years. Worn out by excessive devotion to his work, he—not less than they who were slain in the fight—seemed to the vision of man to have died before his

In May, 1796, HORACE MANN was be tive of Massachusetta. Graduated at Brown In May, 1796, HORACE MANN was born a tive of Massachusetta. Graduated at Brown Unive sity in Rhode Island, where he was afterwards tutor of Latin and Greek, he became in 18; a member of the bar of Norfolk. The ne year, 41 years ago this day, he delivered at Dedha an Oration commemorative of American Indepedence. Three years after that, he was chosen represent the town of Dedham in the Gener Court of the Common wealth. In 1836 he was Predent of the Senate, having been elected a Senat from Suffolk, where he had removed his resident and become a citizen of Boston.

dent of the Senate, having been elected a Senator from Suffolk, where he had removed his residence, and become a citizen of Boston.

It was in his clair as the presiding officer of the Senate that I first saw this truly entirent and most impressive person, who, though already ripe in age, marure in thought, and of much experience in affairs, had then scarcely laid the visible foundation of his subsequent great and enduring fame. It was one year later than that when he became Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. And in that new position which he created, rather than filled, he rose, by a rare genins for a work in which he could become the benefactor of mankind, to lasting and acknowledged greatness. He proved how lefty thought, how grand ideas, exact, and precise learning, combined with positic conception, with eareful and foilsome elaboration of the humblest details, and with energy and undying faith, could be enited and made visibly manifest in the life of a single man. It is hardly too much to affirm that the cloven years of his service, as the head of the system of the system itself, and thus far until this hour has given to all other men their sufficient task in trying to hold up the standard he reared almost alone.

The death of Jolan Quincy Adams, in his place in Congress, turned the people toward Horace Mann for his successor. He obeyed their call. In 1848 he ascended the steps of the Capitol, to wear the manule of that wonderful old man, who, after his own public carour had apparently ended, had contributed more to the lasting faims of Massachusetts and to American liberty than had been done by all his cotemporaries in the public service from his native. Commonwealth.

In Congress, or on the stump, in the court-room when he defended Drayton and Sayares under referencies slave code, Horace Mann may be truly declared to have achieved, by means of his marvellous dialectics, his absolute devotion, his endurance of labor, his ingenious and fertile versatifity of intellect, all that could have b

previous life had been that of uninterrupted political or professional employment. And yet he, for a dozon year, had laid safet he law for which he was educated, and had abandoned political life, for which he had exhibited so much adaptation, and had given his heart and brain and hand to the single task, with undivided effort, of elevating the district school, and of bettering the system by which children were taught the radiments of common knowledge.

In 1853 he accepted the Prosidency of Antioch College, in Ohio, and there he expended the last six years of a most active, devoted and memorable life of duty and high example. On every work he undertook, he stamped himself. Thenecforth it bore the image of his powerful will, his lofty conceptions, his singular independence, his faithful integrity and these works, the amelioration of man's estate by which he made posterity his debtors, are the true monuments commemorative of such a character and such a life.

Not for his sake, therefore, but for ours, and for our children's, in, the name of Massachusetts and in behalf of her people, of the sacred cause of learning and the holy cause of Liberty, I inaugurate this monumental effigy of Horacze Mann. Here shall it stand, mute but eloquent, in sunshine and in storm. On the brow of Beacon Hill, in front of the Capitol of the Commonwealth, side by side, the statues of Webster and of Mann will attract the gaze of coming generations, delying the decay of time, long after these living men, and women who after these living men and women who s day's ceremonies shall have slept in the

On the one hand is the statue of DANIEL WEE On the one hand is the statue of DANIEL WEBSTERS, the great Jurist, the great Statesaus, the great Merica. On the offer, hand is the status of Horace Mann, the teacher of Philosophy in its application both to politics and to popular learning—whose constituency was mankind. The rising sun of the morning will turn from the purple East-to salute his brow; and when his golden orb ascends to the zenith, shining down from on high in the heavens, he will wrap and warm them both with generous embrace in his lambent love and glory; and when at last the god of day is descending beneath the horizon, his expiring ray will linger upon the brow of Webster.

The closing remarks of the Governor were undoubtedly the inspiration of the moment, for just as he was finishing his address, the light of the rising sun having already enveloped the statue of Mann, was just beginning to play on the head of the statue of Webster. The setting sun would reverse the

John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the ablic Schools of the City of Boston, was next in

REMARKS OF MR. PHILDRICK.

REMARKS OF MR. PHILDRICK.

Mr. Philbrick remarked that he was happy to participate in the exercises of the occasion, in doing honor to the greatest advocate of popular education on the most auspicious morning of the national anniversary. He himself stood as a humble representative of that class for whom Mr. Mann labored, lived and died—those who have in immediate charge the education of the children of the land. Mr. Mann had many titles to our admiration and regard, but the monument was reared mainly because he devoted himself to the cause of education as the inspiration and special mode of his doing good to manking. To a friend he said that all his air castles in youth had reference to doing some benefit to mankind, and somehow he had the conviction early in life that knowledge was the needed instrumentality for its accomplishment. He saw that the improvement of his own mind and heart, the cultivation of his own character with a view to use his talents for the benefit of mankind, was the true and lawful end of all aspiring. He came naturally to see that the his own character with a view to use his talents for the benefit of mankind, was the true and lawful end of all aspiring. He came naturally to see that the greatest-work that could be given to man was to larbor to diffuse among men knowledge and virtue. He came to see that the only mode for the preservation and the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the blessings flowing from them, was through the intelligence and morality of the people, to be secured through the public schools. He rose thus step by step to the beight of the great argument of universal education as the means of liberty, as the means of national prosperity and national happiness. He went further; that it is the undoubted right of every child born into the world to have an education, and that it is the bounden duty of the State to provide that education for every child within its limits. Mr. Philbrick then spoke of Mr. Mann's labors as Secretary of the Board of Education, and for the encouragement and adequate compensation for competent teachers, and closed by expressing the idea that there was not one in this Commonwealth who was not better educated, by reason of the labors of Mr. Mann, than be otherwise would have been, and that there was no one who was not better than he would have been had not this great man lived and labored in this Commonwealth.

Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University was not, interest.

Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University, was next introduced.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. HILL.

BEMARKS OF REV. ME. HILL.

We have dedicated this statue, fellow-citizens, not more to the memory of him of whose bodily presence it is so faithful a reminder, than to those great principles to, which, especially during the twelve years in which he was first Secretary of the Board of Education, he dedicated himself with such wonderful zeal, energy and success. So long as it stands here on its firm pedestal, let it perpetually remind the people of this Commonwealth, and their representatives in these balls of legislation, that Massachusetts, by his appointment eight and twenty years ago, last Thersday, pledged herself, to lead those States who take a wise interest in, the education of their citizens. Medis did she struggle under his guidance, and with his powerful aid, to redeem that pledge. Let him, as he stands here in ever-enduring bronze, warn and admonish her that nothing but a perpetual struggle will enable her to maintain her place. The genius of the sculptor has filled those motionless lips with his worlder expression of mighed tenderness and severity, of stern self-renunciation and inflexible devotion to his undertaken take; and if Massachusetts listens, she cannot fail to hear in their silent sloguence the words: 'Honor not me, but honor the principles for which you gave me the opportunity to labor; remember that it is the right and duty of a State to give to each one of her children that amount and that kind of education which shall best enable him to serve mankind."

Let us listen to his doctrine, for it is true. What St. Paul says of the Church, holds also of a nation. We are all one body, and members in particular. Each individual member of the body pointic serves best his own interests by serving the interests of the whole,—and the nation beet serves the interests of the whole,—and the nation beet serves the interests of the whole,—and the nation beet serves the interests of the whole,—and the nation beet serves the interests of the whole,—and the nation beet serves the interests of the whole,—and

rights of each individual. The least honorable mem-bers are ofttimes most useful and most worthy of os-pecial care. In this newly regenerate nation, there-iore, let there be, no North nor South, no East nor West, no Cott nor Anglo-Saxon, Teuton nor Afri-can, bond not free, but American citizenship be all in all—securing to each mas equal attention, equal protection, and equal opportunity to gain that amount and that kind, of education which will enable him most thoroughly to serve the nation.

profection, and equal opportunity to gain that amount and that kind of education which will enable him most thoroughly to serve the nation.

But should the American people fail of attaining rapidly his full stature of manhood, let at all events the Commonwealth of Massachusetts show an example of united devotion to the highest aims. Let there be no jealousy here between the seaboard and the mountains, between the farmer and the manufacturer; but let all unite in sustaining the honor, and the interests of the State, well as sured that the interests of the State, well as sured that the interests of the State, well as sured that the interests of all sections and of all classes must in the long run prove identical. Your common schools ones stood superior to any on the Continent; but New York and the Northwestern States are more thoroughly awakened, more free from the trammels of routine, more generous in proportion to their, means in outlay, and will soon outstrip you unless you renew your State, Your Colleges and your University once stood in a proud preemand your University once stood in a proud preemand. protion to their means in outlay, and will soon outstrip you unless you renew your State. Your Colleges
and your University once stood in a proud preeminance over those of sister. States, but other States
have now for many years been imitating with great
successyour pravious steps, and will in a few years,
unless you hasten to anticipate them, have more
richly endowed, more thoroughly organized, more
generously comprehensive institutions for the highest education, than you. Let Massachusetts retrieve and increase her ancient honors. Let us
never forget, so long as this sacred image recalls the
faithful and tireless first Secretary of the Board of
Education, that it is the right and the day of the
State to provide for each child that amount and that
kind of education which will most surely prepare
him for an great usefulness to his race as his relative
salents will permit him to attain. Our common
schools are yet succeptible of improvement in their
mode of rendering the great mass of the people intelligent and happy co-laborers in the work of so-

ciety. Our State Scholarships, although useful, fall very far short of enabling all our children who desire it to obtain a collegiate education. The Common wealth must not fail to put to the utmost see all the talent of all her sons, and the higher the talent the more need there is of utilizing it. Those, therefore, who would pursue the highest walks of literature, or science and art, or would make themselves masters of philesophy, and political economy, and jurisprudence, and statesmanship, and thus fit themselves for the highest possible survices to the State, should be freely aided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and not be left dependent on private for tunes, nor forced to seek aid in the Universities of foreign lands. Let the State determine so to improve all her facilities or education as rather to attract the joith of foseign lands hither. Horsee Mann in his youth proclaimed the eternal progress of a true State jet not the crection of this status mark the time when this State ceased to advance, and rested astisfied with her imperfect attainments. Rather let us honor his name by giving ourselves, heartily, to the high ends of humanity and the broad cause of education, with which he was idented.

The services were concluded with the singing of "America" by the children followed by the benediction by Rev. Dr. Stebbins.

JEFF. DAVIS AS A MORAL CRIMINAL. George W. Curtis writes in Harper's Magazin

George W. Curtis writes in Harper's Magazine for July:

"At the time of our writing, the most conspicuous offender ever empitally indicated in this country sits alone in a spacious casement of Fortress Monroe, with only, a Bible, upon, his table, and two silent sentinels watching him by day and night. Perhaps as he sist there or paces the floor, he remembers the hapless victims of Andersouville and Belle Isle, or recalls the long horrors of the war which has smeared so many lovely fields with blood. In the the terrible quiet of his prison, does he ever ask himself whether it was worth while to dare such a grievous sorrow to his country for such a cause? Does he ever argue with himself that even if the theory of State sovereignty were true, it was not wise to assert it at such cost of misery, merely for perpetuating something which must surpass any conceivable injustice of the nation toward a State? Has he never learned that many things may be lawful which are not expedient, and that nothing but the most prolonged injustice, of which legal redress is hopeless, is a worse oppression than the remedy of civil war?

Technically he is a political prisoner. As such he will be tried. But he is also arraigned before the conscience and heart of his faithful fellow-citizens as a moral criminal of the worst kind. Even fanatical candor cannot plead that he was ignorant of the systematic horrors of the Georgia prisoner the starving, the freezing, the slow reduction of human beings to idiocy by exposure, by hunger, by confact with fifth and disease. It was intended to weaken them into despair and submission, and it had that effect. It was also intended to compel an exchange of sound and efficient men for his service, and there it failed. But the first result was constant.

Here, for instance, is a note written in pencil from

and there it failed. But the first result was constant.

Here, for instance, is a note written in pencil from the United States military prison at Nashvillé by an honest, industrious, sober, patriotic neighbor of the Easy Chairs, who has been a faithful soldier of the war from the beginning. He says he was captured before Petersburg last August, and was sent from Richmond to Salisbury. There he and all his comrades—there were ten thousand, in his estimate, during the period of his imprisonment—were starved and starved. They died and died, or by scores and hundreds took the oath to the rebels, and were placed in their ranks. He and a few others persisted as long as he could. But hunger and weakness and horror gradually did their work, and he succumbed. From August until April he had suffered more than we can imagine, and then he yielded. He was put in the rebel ranks, and arms placed in his hands and those of his companions, about half an hour before Stoneman arrived. He did not fire a shot against his flag—nous of them did did not fire a shot against his flag—none of them did—and they went directly over to Stoneman; but as coming from the rebel ranks, they were held as pris-

This is one case, sad enough, but with alleviations —one case, not the worst, but how tragical! Yet there are thousands and thousands like him who suffered all that he suffered, and then, consumed with loathsome diseases, with broken hearts, with reeling brains, sank into convulsive agonies of death, or laughed out in stark madness, or drivelled slowly or laughed out in stark madness, or drivelled slowly on in diocy. And they were young and brave and moble men who were thus treated. They were guiltess of every crime, and had done nothing but defend their country. At home, far away upon Western prairies, among New England hills, upon the shores of the lakes, along the sea coast, mothers and wives and daughters sickened with the long suspense, the borrible suspicion. Their hair whitened, their eyes grew dim with hopeless watching, and their cheeks thinned with acute fear, and their hearts broke also, and they died amulst their appalled children. So awful a sorrow, so terrible a suffering, both in itself and in, what it occasioned, no history records. And it was the crime of this man who now sits alone with his Bibbe and the silent sentincls in Fortress Monroe. ress Mon

Fortress Monroe.

It is in vain to plead for him as a political offender.

The war was little, compared with the crimes of the
war. Over the graves of the dearly beloved, shot
dead upon the battle-field, we can hear and see that
political differences may come to war. But over the
Golgothas of Millen and Andersonville—over the

political differences may come to war. But over the follogoths of Millen and Andersonville—over the spots where the pens stood in which heroic men were treated as beasts were never treated—we call murder murder, and crime crime, and all murders and all crimes are less black than these.

Whatever the yerdict of the jury may be upon the charge of treason—whatever the punishment, if the accused be convicted as a traitor—however in case of his execution, he may be ranked among political victims, the verdict of every generous heart and of history is sure against this man as a criminal-mol less than the infamous English Jeffreys. Viewed merely as a political leader, his whole public career is unlighted by a single noble action, and his speeches will be vainly, searched for one generous emotion. If his infamy in history will be singular, it will be in emircular tenfold deeper, as he was infinitely more criminal, will gather and darken around that of Jefferson Davis.

AID FROM FRANCE FOR THE FREEDMEN We have already announced, says the N. Y. Eccain, Post, the formation of a society of Iadies in Paris, un deer the lead of Madame Laboulaye, for the purpose op-providing clothing for the freedmen in our Southern States. The following is a more complete account of this benevolent enterprise:

"On the 27th of April, a large meeting of ladies was held, and a society formed, with Madame Laboulaye as president, Mestamet Cochin and De Pressensi as vice presidents, and Madame Colquet as tressurer, with a numerous committee from among the most distinguished salies of Paris, for the purpose of making clothing for the liberated slaves—ready-made clothing before weight. clothing for the liberated slaves—ready-made clothing being considered preferable to money, as they can obtain its exemption from freight and custom duties. The following circular, from the pen of M. Laboulare is extensively circular to the pen of M. Laboulare is extensively circulated by the association:

is extensively circulated by the association:

At this moment, when all eyes are fixed on America, we appeal to your generosity in behalf of the slaves freed by the war. The victims of the most ancient rod most odions of industice, having no longer the interested guaranties of servitude, and incapable as yet of using the rights of liberty, at this moment when the day, of deliverance is drawing near for them, they have more need than ever of our aid, and this aid, moreover, it only a reparation which is due them. Two millions of men, aged persons, women and children are without bread, without elothing, without shelter. In the milate of a rollnous war, the Americans have made the most generous sacrifices, but the needs are or great that these efforts are insufficient. Does have nothing, will able do nothing in her turn. Ye will, not believe this, England has already responded to the appear, France, the old friend of the United States, will not remain a transper to it. Politics are nowhere in question, but only justice and humanity.

EDOUARD LABOULAYE.

The President Johnson, on Saturday, had an interview with a committee of Virginians who desired to have the twenty-thousand-dollar-exception stricken from the sameety proclamation. The President effectually answered their remonstrances, and assured them that, so far, he had seen no reason for removing the restriction. dT an

The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

On our last page we give an abstract of the speech a made at the And-Slavery celebration at Framing aum, on the 4th of July. From this it appears that tone of the speakers was peculiarly lugo the general tone of the speakers was peculiarly lu-brious for such an occasion, and to make out a desp brious for such an occasion, and to make out a desperate case some very extravagant assertions were made. The special object of impeachment and denunciation appeared to be President Johnson. Thus :—"He has shown his predilection in favor of the South".—"The has shown his predilection in favor of the South".—"The has shown his need to been taken from the frying-pan into the fire".—"It is darker to-day than a year ago".—"Our only defence is fin-changing the purpose of Andy Johnson ".—"Our danger is greater than Grant's was before Vickaburg".—"To-day a voice should go from Massachusetts, letting the President know that his friende look upon his present authoria know that his friends look upon his present attitus as a surrender to the rebels "—&c., &c.

All this is well-meant, beyond a doubt; it has an a of deep concern for the cause of the millions who though emancipated from the galling fetters of chatte slavery, have not yet been invested with the elective ranchise; its object is undeniably one of grave im ortance, and in itself most degirable. Nevert ortance, and in itself most desirable. Nevertheless e believe it to be the language of exaggeration, no eay grossly unjust.

While we do not undertake to sanction every act of President Johnson, we shall be slow in coming to the conclusion that he is animated by any other than an earnest purpose to stamp slavery out of existence, as o discharge all the duties of his official station toward all classes in the spirit of incorruptible integrity an a lofty patriotism. What he would like to do, an what he sees he can do, in the matter of reconstru tion, are very different questions. He has had vast responsibilities suddenly rolled upon him, and occu-pies a position full of difficulty and danger. Let him not be hastily condemned, but rather charitality judged, inasmuch as he has the most intricate problems t solve; the most powerful: prejudices to confront, the most anfagonistical elements to manage, with no pre-cedents to fall back upon, the North widely divided and the whole southern section of the Union in state of chaos. He is not a despot, and cannot do a he pleases, but limited by popular opinion and consti-tutional restraint. It is highly important that he should know what THE PROPLE will sustain him is ing in this anomalous and most critical state of pub lic affairs : and, therefore, they cannot be too explici in making known their wishes. His strong demo cratic abborrence of the insolent aristocracy of the South; his sufferings and sacrifices in the cause o our common country; his inflexible adherence to the cessor; his bold espousal of the rights of the enslaved in Tennessee while Governor of that State; his deep consciousness that upon him are fastened the eyes of the friends of freedom throughout the world, and that if he plays a perfidious part he will be ! dan everlasting fame," instead of honored to the latest osterity like him whose mantle he wears, and whos office he fills; all these considerations sho hasty, arraignment and rash condemnation in his case It is possible for him to err in judgment-in the ar pointment of this or that person to office—in the exer-cise of the pardoning power—in the matter of recon-struction itself—without being a knave, or "surren dering to the rebels." We protest against the disposimifest in esrtain quarters, to assume or insin uate that his sympathics are with the South, and tha he cares nothing for the colored population.

lieve the charge to be equally false and cruel.

We also protest against the absurd representation that the signs of the times look dark and portentous that the abolition of the slave system, unaccompanie by an instant translation from the auction-block to the ballot-box, is a measure of no special value to its victims or to the country; that it is darker to-day that it was a year ago; and so on through the whole dreary catalogue of complaints. It has taken the life-time of a generation to so change the sentiment of the nation as to ensure the emancipation of all who were held i bondage; and the greatness and importance of that change cannot be overestimated. There is no going back, but "onward" in word and deed! The cause which we espoused, almost " solitary and slone, is now magnificently triumphant. It is not in human or in demon power to turn it back. The same goo Providence which has watched over it, the same Di vine hand which has guided it, will continue to aid and bless it. Grievances there are to be redressed rights and immunities to be obtained, prejudices to be removed, outrages to be exposed and denounced; but these are as dust in the balance compared with the shame and degradation, the darkness and heathenism the barbarity and diabolism of slavery—the selling o human beings like cattle in the market—the plunder ing of cradles—the sundering of all the sacred rela ons of life-the substitution of universal pollution and scourges, and paddles, and branding-irons, an -over the thumb-screws, and bloodhounds, and all the other hor rible accompaniments of that hell-born system decreed its eternal overthrow! Even honieless niless freedom, without a ballot, is an incomparably better condition than that of chattel servitude, even if well-fed, and looking "fat and sleek." house of bondage have not prematurely lifted up thanksgiving and praise to God for their deliverance. Nor have the friends of freedom, on either side of the Allantic, been fast or foolish in exulting over the downfall of the "sum of all villanies." Because absolute political equality for those who but yesterday were marketable dities has not been usly attained with their rele ously attained with their release, is it to be denied that a grand, and glorious, and far-reaching event has

"Loud and long
Lift the old exulting song!
Sing with Miriam by the sea:
He hath cas' the mighty dow
Horse and rider sink and drow
He hath triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare,
In our agony of prayer,
Ask for more than He has done?
When was erer His sight hand,
Over any time of land,
Stretched as now beneath the sun?

Let those who will, pour contempt upon all the la bors and sacrifices of the past, and underrate all that has been schieved, because much remains that is un equal and oppressives. We shall not stultify ourselves nor depreciate the Abolition movement, in following their example. At no time have we cherished the delusion that the abolition of slavery, against the wishe and efforts of its apporters, would life its victims a once to the plane of absolute Justice, and remov-erery barrier of complexional caste. Of course, those have lost their prey will be more or less vindle stances will seem to exceed their former cruelty. rupt and tyranuleal natures are not easily subdued But—slavery abolished—it will not be long before apits will be wearied out, and obstance overcome, and cruel conduct too infamous to be persisted in. Order cruel conduct too infamous to be persisted in. Orde comes of chaos, and all desirable things of emancipa tion. The greater, includes the less; the greater, has been secured, and the less is sure to follow. There is, therefore, no ground for discouragemen

There is, therefore, no ground for discouragement or alarm. There is positive growth and constant progress. It is cause for astonishment and rejoicing that so much is claimed and conceded for the freedmen in regard to complete citizenship, on the part of the loyal portion of the country. The change wrought in a single year, is marvellous, and prophetic of the constant manifesting the equal and exact justice "at no distant day. Why not rejoicingly recognize that change, and work under its inspiration, instead of indulging

in unphilosophical croaking and unstatesmanlike criticism?

We are as anxious that the freedman should have
the ballot to protect him from unjust class legislation
as any one can reasonably be; we denounce his deprivation of it, on account of his complexion, as an
act of injustice, which, if prolonged, will surely bring
with it trouble and retribution; we regard the question of reconstruction as one of momentous importance; is the law of every rebel State. In some of these

THE PANEUIC HALL ADDRESS.

To the People of the United State

In pursu of the custom of the American people to confer freely with one another in times of civil emergency, and the example of our own ancestors to speak to their fellow-citizens from this place, we have been commissioned by the citizens this day assembled in Fancuil Hall to address you upon the state of public

be required to meet, and the singular unanimity which appears among the patriotic people in this portion of our land, lead us to hope for your attention and con-

To remove obstructions which we know may be artfully thrown in the way, we wish to say to you in advance,—as a matter of honor between citizens,—that this meeting and this address have not been prompted by any organization, or any purpose of party or per some politics. They are the spontaneous expression of the convictions of men in earnest, who have differ ed much in times past, and may be separated again in their political action, but who are forced to a common opinion on the present exigency of affairs.

That we may wisely consider our rights and duties understand whom and what we have to deal with, and

the probabilities of the future, we must ask you to with us the ground, however familiar it may

For thirty years and more, Southern society has been moving steadily in an opposite direction from our own, until its entire system, and—if we call it so—its civilization, has become hostile to, and, at last, incon-sistent with our own. In their progress the Southern people had reached a position where it may be said to have become their settled doctrine, social and political, that the people of color are-not by accident and tem porarily, but by nature and forever-unfit for any other condition than that of absolute slaves. On several millions of such persons,—not all negroes, but in whom is much white blood, with often but a quarter or an eighth of the African,—their social fabric rested. When not aggressive, their system was intrenched behind State institutions, where no national authority could reach it. From this condition of things there followed consequences of the utmost social and political importance to the government and people o the Republic. Slavery, with its effects on what would otherwise have been the laboring class of the whites, resulted in a system which is substantially oligarchal. It gave to the masters the advantage of oligarchy, ting the employment of judicial and executive funcand trained them personally in its habits, sentiments tions, with the arts and business and social interand passions. Slavery and oligarchy do not rest on political economy, but they have their sources in the pride and passions of men. They are, therefore, if we believe the people recognize it to be of necessity circumstances at all favor them, an ever-present dan- and of right.

ger. The Southern people came to conside selves as moulded, by their training and positi a master race, not only over their slaves, but in their clations with their fellow-citizens of the free States. hose political equality and free labor they had comto despise. To support their system, in national politics, they invented and used, as a most effectual weapon, the dogma of State Supremacy, which they lisguised under the name of State Rights. It may, therefore, be fairly said that three ideas had complete possession of Southern society,—Slavery, Aristocracy and State Supremacy. Upon these they carried on their political warfare, until 1860. On these they founded their empire in 1861. On these, and for these, they have waged against the Republic, for four

years, a war of stupendous proportions.

That we may understand the character of this antagonistic force, with which we have now to deal olitically, we ask you to remember what they accom-lished. They made no insurrection of professed cit zens for a redress of grievances. They made no revolution or civil war within an admitted sovereignty They set up a distinct and independent sovereignty, within the territory of the Republic. This extended over eleven States, and we hardly saved our capital; while in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Mis souri, the most the nation obtained, at first, was a dec-laration of sovereign neutrality. Looking at the fact, and not at right or law, we must remember that the rebellion drove out from its usurped borders every representative and obliterated every sign of Federal authority, possessed every foot of ground; and established and put in operation a central government, completed in all its parts, legislative, ex-ecutive and judicial. It is true, the rebels preserved the form of a republic, but they might have made their government a monarchy. They did as they chose. It happened that they preserved their State lines, and made few changes in their State constitu-tions; but they might have obliterated both, and resolved themselves into a consolidated empire. The did as they saw fit. They then demanded recognition of us, and of the rest of the world, raised armies and a navy, and forced the issue of war. We had only to decline the issue of war, and the rebel government would have stood forth, a completed, recognized em-

tion of the Republic, we must not forget that not one place surrendered from political considerations. There were individual deserters, but not a regimen occupation. They admitthemselves overpowered by they will do and submit to whatever is necessary. It must constantly be borne in mind that when once a fixed is admitted to, its place, the power of the nation over all subjects of State cognizance is gone. If the degma of State Supremacy is not destroyed, for practice as well as in theory, the war will have been in vair. It has not only been the favorite wapon of slavery, but has been cagerly caught up by the enemies of our institutions in Europe,—the tenet that the United States is not a nation, a government, a state upon any other terms. If there are any members of congress, whose fidelity on these points is deglance,—that they cannot commit against, it, they carry with them into their the just authority and influence of constituents.

tion of reconstruction as one of momentous importance; and we watch with eagerness and the closest scratiny whatever has a bearing upon the freedom, safety and happiness of our colored countrymen. We only counsel against unfounded accusations, unreasonable impeacliments, unvaranted exaggrations. With fidelity to principle, let there be a rational view taken of the state of the country mod free difficulties and perplexities unrounding the government; so that foll justice may be done to all concerned. sure the permanence of that state of things in sub-stance. If slavery should be abolished in form, their spirit and habits, their pride and passions, will lead them to uphold their oligarchal system, built upon a debased colored population, and intrenched behind State institutions, over which the nation cannot pass in peace. Their personal relation with the colored people as masters over slaves being changed in law, they will look upon them in a new light, as a class to be feared, and as the cruss of their defeat and humiliation. They will not tax themselves to give to the freed-men an education. They will not permit the continnance within their States of philanthropic agencies for colored people, from the free States. The not encourage Northern immigration, with syst We claim no peculiar right to be heard, even by small freeholds and free labor; nor will capital and reason of the secrethess of the spot from which we labor go there from the free States under present apeak; but the greatness of the exigency, the critical auspices. Returning to their old arts of politics, questions your representatives in Congress will soon which they are fond of, and in which long practice has made them expert, they will seek to repudiate a debi incurred for the suppression of their revolt; nor can we shut our eyes to the danger of political combina-tions, to be ruled by this oligarchy and to do its work

It is useless to suggest or conjecture methods and

ns may require.

neans; the spirit and motive will take such forms as

We trust it cannot be necessary to pause here, and refute a political fallacy, which the logic of events has already exposed. It has been contended that, orcible resistance having ceased, the rebel States are, by that fact, again in their orbits, and in the rightful ssession and exercise of all their functions as States, in local and national affairs, just as if no war had taken place,—that the nation, whether by Congress or the Executive has no option to exercise, no owers or rights to enforce, no conditions that it can ake. We trust that the mere statement of this proposition, in the light of the circumstauces in which we stand, is a sufficient refutation. We are holding the rebel country in military occupation, and the nation is asserting a right, before it yields that occupation, to see the public safety secured, and the public faith preserved. The only question can be as to the mode of obtaining this result. We trust all loyal people of the land will have no hesitation in standing by the President, with clear convictions, as well as strong purpose, on this issue. By ne-cessity, the Republic must bold and exercise some control over those regions and people until the States are restored to their full functions as States, in national as well as in State affairs. This au-thority is to be exercised by the President or by Congress, or both, according to the nature of each se. Though resulting, necessarily, from the fact of se powers are not necessarily to be exercised by military persons or in military forms. This temporary, provisional authority, although supreme for the time, may be exercised, much of it, by civil officers, using the methods of civil power, and admitcourse of life. This we understand to be, in substance the position which the government now occupies, and

Let us now, fellow-citizens, turn our atten our rights and duties. Having succeeded in this war, and holding the rebel States in our military occupa-tion, it is our right and duty to secure whatever the public safety and the public fuith require.

First. The principle must be put beyond all question, that the Republic has a direct claim upon the al-legiance of every citizen, from which no State can absolve him, and to his obedience to the laws of the

Republic, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Second. The public faith is pledged to every person of color in the rebel States, to secure to them and their posterity forever a complete and veritable freedom. Having promised them this freedom, received their aid on the faith of this promise, and, by a successful war and actual inilitary occupation of the country, having obtained the power to secure the result, we are dishonored if we fail to make it good to them.

Third. The system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. Throughout the rebel States, there must be, in the words of Webster, "impressed upon the soil itself an inability to bear up any but free men."

Fourth. The systems of the States must be truly

Unless these points are secured, the public faith will be broken, and there will be no safety for the public.

eace or the preservation of our institutions.

It must be remembered that, under the Constitution, most of these subjects are entirely matters of State jurisdiction. Once withdraw the powers of war, and admit a State to its full functions, and the authority of the nation over these subjects is gone. It is a State function to determine who shall hold land, who shall testify in State courts, who shall be educated, and how, who shall labor, and how, and under what contracts and obligations, and how enforced, and who shall vote in national as well as in State elections. We have already said, that all points now stand in the Constitutions and laws of ebel States decided against the freedmen. Action is necessary to put them right. So great a change is to doubt, fundamental, and goes to the bottom of their ocial and political system. If it is not made now, before civil society becomes settled, before the States are restored to the exercise of their powers, it will never be made, in all human probability, by peaceful

means.

The question now occurs, how are these results to be secured, before those States are permitted to re-sume their functions? We agree that these results ought to be secured in conformity with what may be There were individual descriets, but not a regiment laid down its arms from motives of returning logally.

They fought to the last,—as hitterly at last as ever,—and were surrendered by their commanders only when there was no other resource. It was by force that the territory they held is now in our military constituted by the people of each, and self-governing that the territory they held is now in our military constituted by the people of each, and self-governing the self-governing that the territory they held is now in our military constituted by the people of each, and self-governing the self-governing that the territory they held is now in our military constituted by the people of each, and self-governing the self-governing that the territory they held it is an above with a best of each that the territory they held it is an above with a best of each that the territory they have the self-governing the self-governing that the territory they have the self-governing that the territory they held is now in our military the self-governing that the territory they have the self-governing that the territory they have the self-governing that the territory they have the self-governing the self-governing the self-governing that the territory they have the self-governing th constituted by the people of each, and self-within its sphere, with a bentral State constitu occupation. They admitthemselves overpowered by superior numbers and material resources, but we are not aware that the admission extends any further. Military organizations, against the Republic are not practicable, but they are seeking to open and with the practicable, but they are seeking to open and with the least possible delay, the avenues to their old fields of political contest and ascendancy. They will endeavor of sovereign legislative, juriediction, over them by a contest and ascendancy. They will endeavor of sovereign legislative, juriediction, over them by political contest and ascendancy. They will endeavor of sovereign legislative jurisdiction over them by the save all they can of the doctrine of State Supremacy for future use. In the permission for the return of the Rebet Legislature to Richmond, and in the Sherthe Rebel Legislature to Richmond, and in the Sherman-Johnston padication, our government bartle yecaped, a serious, if not a fatal political defeat, at the
hands of a ranquished enemy. The purpose of the
South now is to resume the exercise of State functions
with the utmost possible speed, and with the least powith the utmost possible speed, and with the least posible change in their home systems: To secure that,
they will do and submit to whatever is necessary. It is
mental to the utmost possible speed, and with the least posible change in their home systems: To secure that,
they will do and submit to whatever is necessary. It with the utmost possible speed, and with the least pos-sible change in their home systems. To secure that, they will do and submit to whatever is necessary. It in premature restoration frought with future danger.

We advance no extreme or refined theory as to right may be included within the term "a republication." may be included within the term a republication of government." In the exercise of the extraor prerogative of the General Government to dete prerogative of the General Government to detect whether a State Constitution is "republica," on must be practical wisdom, and no relagd their full the Constitutions with which the relect States and "republican," in such a second If the Constitutions with which the rebel Sutes accome are not "republican," in such a reasonable at practical sense as nations act upon—if they be a far surrepublican as to endanger public prace said stability of our institutions—then we may then the an anot "republican" in the American scuse of a What, then, is the character of their present Co. what, then, is a suming that slavery is prohibited; presents itself no question of mere principle or to

presents itself no question of there principled there out facts of an overruling and decisive than but facts of an overrunng and occurs than on third to one half of their free position are absolutely and forever not only disfinability to the area absolutely and forever not only disfinability to the area of t are associated and the usual rights of citizens in a mad deprived of all the usual rights of citizens in a mad lic. Not only so, but this disfranchisement is preal, hereditary and insuru ountable. It is more depy seated than Oriental caste. It clings to each small bis posterity forever, if there be a tracellar seated than Oriental coace. As cames to earn mined his posterity forever, if there be a traceake thread African descont. No achievements in warm just, and property no education to education. African descent. As achievements in ware pen-no acquisitions of property, no education, so betal power or culture, no merits, can overcome it ? ower or current it In ake the case worse, these people are not of a make the case worse, these people are not only as franchised, but the temper, spirit and habits of the ruling class, the only class partaking of civil tuber ruling class, the only class parasing of criticular, ty, will keep them not only disfranchised be and ucated, without land, without the right is traily, as acated, without rand, without the fight is tently, and without the means of protecting their formal freedom.

The result has been and must ever be that the specifically administrative and beautifully administrative. em is essentially and practically oligarchal in such tem is essentially and seriously to endanger the public sense as actually and seriously to endanger the public peace and the success of our republican hatitution.

seace and the success of our repulsion institution.

Attempts are made to embarras the subject by referring to several of the free States, whose considerations restrict free blacks in the exercise of some of the usual rights of citizens. But these are not pract questions before the country. The general govern questions before the country. The grand gramment has no present cognizance of those questions it those States. Besides, as we have said, the termin of this extraordinary authority must be upon putical and reasonable grounds, and not on mere their. The partial disfranchisement of people of color those States we regard as one of the subtle effort. those brance we regard to one politics, which we hope to see plass away with its cause. The number of prime whom it bears upon is so small, the effect upon then whom it bears upon to so small, the eners upon term so slight, and such the state of society, and the habit and feelings of the people, that the substantial chare ter of those States as "republican" is not reash affected. Departures from principle, however small must always be regretted; but in the vast and criscal affairs of nations, slight aberrations from end cat amairs of nations, singut apertations from end principles are constantly occurring, and are contact, submitted to and allowed for, in fundamental insina tions, as well as in occasional practice. The cue of the rebel States is vastly and absolutely different. t presents a question of false principle organized as prought into action, with vast dimensions, having the ready created one war, and all but destroyed the Republic, and ever threatening danger thereater. We can hardly think it in good faith that the efforts make to deter the nation from confronting this vast peal, over which it has present and necessary jurisdetion by invoking these slight cases found remaining in log al States, over which the nation has no present orgain zance, and from which it has nothing

We do not ask that the nation shall insist on an unconditional, universal suffrage. We admit that States determine for themselves the principles upon which they will act, in the restrictions and conducta they place upon suffrage. All the States make rethey place upon suffrage. All the States make n-strictions of age, sex, and residence, and often anex other conditions operating in substance equally upon all, and reasonably attainable by all. Those much lie within the region of advice from neighbor, and not of national authority. We speak only to the point where the national authority comes in. We cannot require the rebel States, if we treat then a States, to adopt a system, for the sole reason that we think it right. Of that, each State, acting as State, must be the judge. But in the situation in which the rebel States now are, the nation can insit upon what is necessary to public safety and peace. And we declare it to be our belief that if the satisf admits a rebel State to its full functions with a const tution which does not secure to the freedmen the right of suffrage in such manner as to be impurisf. and not based in principle upon color, and as to be reasonably attainable by intelligence and character, and which does not place in their hands a substantal power to defend their gights as citizens at the ballot box, with the right to be educated, to acquire hor steads, and to testify in courts, the nation will be recreant to its duty to itself and to them, and will neur and deserve to incur danger and reprosed proportioned to the magnitude of its responsibility.

It should not be forgotten that, slavery being abi-ished, and therewith the three-fifths rule of the Conissien, and increasin the three-nitis rate of use con-stitution, nearly two millions will be added to the Representative population of the Stars Stars in the apportionment for members of Congress and of role in Presidential elections, and that this increase of conditions are the contractions of the contraction of t political power to the rebel States must be at the expense of the free States. If the freedmen remain, a be wielded by a class of voters smaller in proportion than before. This furnishes an additional te to that class to retain if in their hands; and reshal be compelled to meet, as heretofore, the old spirit, not improved by its recent experience, and largely in

creased in its political power. As we speak from a free State, it may be that we are not so good judges of what should be done for the colored people of the South as those who have been brought up among them. It does not fellow that those who have been brought up under si abuse are the best judges whether it shall be confit ued, or of what shall be substituted in its place. The people of the North have seen the colored races acting as freemen under free institutions, which the people of the South have not. They who have known the man of color only as a slave before his master, a system embracing his race, are not the only necessarily the best qualified class to give an opin atlenes as a disfranchised free mi as to what he may do or what should be done to as a free man, under free systems. History tacket us that national emancipations do not emaster to the masters. And wherever emancipation has seemed to disappoint expectations, the difficulties are traceshe, in large measures, to persistent and multiform con-teractions by the late master-class.

Appeals may be made to taste or pride, on the sa-

ject of the social equality of the people of ear.
We must not permit our opinions to be sared by auch considerations. The present question is stickly one of notificial leading and action and not of social one of political justice and safety, and not of section When the free man of color, educated in the common schools, deposits a vote which he man of color, forestee write himself, gives a deposition which he can and sign, and pays a tax on the homesteal he has bought; the law forest a control to the can we have a control to the can be controlled to the can be contro bought, the law forces no comparisons between his tellectual, moral, physical or social condition, as that of the white citizen, of whatever race of se

tion, who lives, votes or testifies by his side.

But the nation has a deep interest in the freeden by themselves considered. The Republican to-day between two results. The million of color in the South, no small part of them early the best white blood in their veins, must be cider educated, industrious, land holding, arms bearing. educated, industrious, land holding, arms beams of paying, voting, self-protecting population; or an introduction, industrial population, and debased population,—the substratum of a pref. reatiess; unrepublican, political and social states. The President has undertaken, in certain of the real States; an experiment for speedy realorated. Reg. nifting the general policy and daty of restorates soon as practicable, the experiment commands of soon as practicable, the experiment commands of ticable, the experiment of soon as practicable, the exran-not the return of the States b

that they are only too ready to do; but their return only considerious in which the public safety and public selected by the exercised was also becomes that the experiment will fail. But let not be selected that I The more recent signs are that the start which caused the war is preparing to fight a ser politically the ground it has lost to battle. This are politically the ground it has lost to battle. This our politically the ground it has sort in battle. This most no to surprise us. Let no haste to restore a Sair, no fear of rebed dissatisfaction, lead the Republication.

istr, no tear or reuer missausmettion, lead the Repub-tio compromise its safety or its honor! Daring the progress towards restoration, the nation Dariog the progress towards restoration, the nation belief the States in military occupation, by powers remaining necessarily from successful war. This hold the progress of the second of the present of the present authority, although resulting him vs. may, as we have said, be largely exercised your vs. may, as we have said, be largely exercised to the present authority although resulting him vs. may, as we have said, be largely exercised. may and civil functionaries, and be acin methods and even functionaries, and be ac-used with the enjoyment of many civil rights local municipal institutions, executive and judi-li the present experiment falls, we may try the if the present experiment thins, we may try the nent of building by the people from the founda-means of municipal institutions of towns and , with the aid of education, commerce and tion, a new spirit being infused and the peo-oming accommodated to their new relations,

This is but one suggestion. Various methods are set to us. Only let it be understood, that there is no ged to us. Unly let it be universition, that there is no past at which the rebe's can defg, politically, any more iso they could in sour, the authority of the Republic. The ed the nation was accepted and prosecuted,—the in of the condition of things calls for no lim ations of time or methods. By whatever course of saing it may be reached, upon whatever doctrine potest of waiting, and whatever may a resorted to, the friends and enemies of the Repu should alike understand, that it has the powers and he should alike understand, that it has the powers and will use the means to ensure a final restoration of the Suits, with constitutions which are republican, and with provisions that shall secure the public safety and pe public faith. Boston, June 21, 1865.

The report is signed by the officers of the meeting a Friedil Hall, and by the following gentlemen, who are appointed a Committee to prepare the Address: Eacharl H. Dana, Jr., Theophilus Parsons, Charles G. Loring, John G. Whittier, Jacob M. Manning, Sampl G. Howe, George L. Stearns, William Endisampl O. Hove, George L. Glearis, William Endi-est, Ir. The Address itself will arrest general at-setted for the very able and lucid manner in which it focuses the immensely important question of RE-OSSIECCTION, in its bearings upon the integrity may and peace of the country. Every effort should be made to give it a wide circulation.]

THE NEW VILLAGE OF VINELAND.

Codestion of the New Birth of the Nation to Freedomand : if Capabilities and its Prospects. VINE AND, (N. J.,) July 4, 1865.

We. LLOYD GARRISON We. LIGHT GEREISON:

DEAR FRIEND—I am just in from the celebration
g the New Birth of the Republic, held in the grove
is the Park, a ground of forty acres set apart by

CHALLES LANDIS, the founder of this beautiful vil bg, 23 a Park for public accommodation. It was, indeed, a great occasion, and thousands participated in μ Λ large platform was erected, covered with oak oughs and wreaths, and seats to accommodate sev leggs and wreaths, and send to account to account of the words, is large painted letters, "We celebrate the New Birth of the Republic—Abeaham Lincoln." All the services referred on that text-the prayer, the reading of the Declaration, the oration, and the several speeches, irreprinted by that one sentiment. The abolition pd prohibition of slavery, the removal of its effects. be restoration of the negro to the rights of a man and a disse; equality before God and the law in all startland civil rights; the crime against the ballot; the cause of the war; the duty to forestal future buble by doing justice to all, without regard to color is usex, the results of the Declaration of Indopendence to the despotisms of the world, and to the cause a Liberty over all the earth; the opportunity now stend to the Republic to make the self evident truths due Declaration an actuality; the certain downfall st the Republic, and its righteous doom, if it neglects nimproved; such were the topics touched upon by Depayer, the songs, and the speeches. Perfect free-tion was exercised by all speakers on these matters. Therelations of the Republic to freedom, free labor, and free institutions, and to the overthrow of the aris process and monarchies of the world, and the ele ration and education and happiness of the laborers of all plots, climes and conditions! These topics, right iets in the hitherto darkest portions of New Jersey, to destined to be one of the most truly beautiful an desirable towns in the United States. It was good to less that platform, in that Park, and to mingle my trapathies and raise my voice with the thousand is landers and others to celebrace the nation's Ne Binh of Freedom. For twenty five years have I cel lies have been laid on the altar of liberty, and the teentr's redemption from slavery. As you have al-tin been a main-spring in those celebrations, you have well what freedom of speech has been used on that old Abolition platform. Never have I hear hore perfect freedom used there than has been use tity and equality, and the Fatherhood of God an the Brotherhood of man, were concerned. Being in holaded to the multitude as an old Garrisonian Abo kionist, I said my say, and used the perfect freedom Be the right to use, and which led the audience to ex egy, the equal rights of all without regard to color, faure of the Republic, and how to guar stainst future civil convulsions, too radical for the thousands present. More and more am I convinced that the people, of all classes, in the North, are settling her into the conviction, that as the war into which the friends of freedom were driven to entrustathe no for the ballot must be put into the same hand, in or sare it from sure and swift destruction in the var of ballots now begun. Defeated in the war of ballets, the tyrants of this and of other lands will to pains, in the war of ballots already begun, to

I am certain that, in this pew, bloodless, but far mo prilous war of ballots-perilous, I mean, to liberty and the Republic-the issue of the conflict and the abou's destiny rest on the answer to the question shall use the Ballot? Shall traitors, ho imported, be allowed to wield it, while the igral and true are debarred from its use because of DETAILS OF THE ASSASSIMATION PLOY.

BALTIMORE, July 9. The American has received a special report of the confession of Atterott, which was a special report of the confession of Atterott, which was recall report of the confession of Atterott, which was recall report of the confession of Atterott, which was reported by one who has known him since his arrest. The details of the plot to abduct and murder the Presence of the Entire States from the map of the world, as the splan of the oppressed; which, by reason of its far that the public in the grad war of ballots which is as being inaugurated! As the ballot is a conyent had read the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the control of the public of the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has been the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has been the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the public in the grad war of ballots which has the publi restor or their sex ! Intelligence, virtue, integri-

but out this Republic, and place it beneath the des

their hatred of freedom and love of slavery, and in their zeal for party, and their drunken madness, will use it for party and tyranny, and the Republic dies. What the bullet could not do, the ballot will; i.s., strangle to death the Republic, so lately born to practical freedom, and a recognition of the equal rights of man. It is good to see the universal freedom felt in the discussion of this subject, and the disposition to make one more effort to make the grand ideal of wars work to man. It is good to see the universal freedom felt in the discussion of this subject, and the disposition to make one more effort to make the grand ideal of wars wown to many, and looked poor as a very weak. the Declaration a living reality.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

the Declaration a Ring reality.

P. S. Jaly G. Vinchand, a town of some 6000 people, thirty little send of a Philodelphia, on the West Jercy milrod, that ross to Cape May. Foundered by Charle's Landia, who took up 20,000 acreed to be the principal in the absence of land in a body here. Me laid out a village one mine square, about the centre of the township. The centre of the village is the railroad station. This he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years ago. Before making any state, he did four years and before the state of state of the stat P. S. July 6. Vineland, a town of some 6000 people, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, on the West Jersey railroad, that runs to Cape May. Founded by Charles Landis, who took up 00,000 acres of land in a body here. He laid out a village one mile square, about the centre of the township. In the centre of the village is the railroad station. This he did four years ago. Before making any sales, he laid his plan for a village, and indeed for the township. The railway runs through the centre, north and south; and in a straight line. Each side of the railway is a broad street, given and made by Landis, making.

dead past. The latter party says—put on the steam case the brakes, and rush on to the final station with the sublime watchword, "Nearer to man, near er to God!"

Dear friend, I have visited many, very many vil-lages and towns in this and in other lands. I have never seen one so perfectly and so commodiously designed as this. I have not seen the designer, Charles Landis, but he has laid out a model town; and if the settlers have the good sense and enterprise to carry out his plan and make it an actuality, it will be onof the most beautiful, and thriving, and healthful, and commodious villages in this nation. Five years hence, as prospects are now, will see this village a gen among villages, of which its projector and the settlers among villages, of which its projector and the settlers will be proud. I have seen nothing to surpass it in its design. It is now but about three years old, and already over four thousand settlers are here, and some two hundred and fifty dwellings going up the coming year. Fanny D. Gage hiss a fine location and a pretty house here. Schoolshouses are going up; and Dr. George Haskell, of Illinois, and others have purchased one hundred acres, within a mile of the station, on which to build an industrial college for the people; males and females to have equal advantages. No alcoholic liquors to be sold here, except by consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants as determined by ballot. And sure I am if the wives and mothers are allowed to vote, as I think they are, in this matter, the rumseller will never ply his murderous trade here.

never ply his murderous trade here.

Dear Garrison, you must visit and lecture in this place. Your words and counsels would have weight here. Many are here who have long known of you, and who long to see and hear you. You might plant that seed here whose fruits would be eternal life to many now here, and who are to be here in the future. This is no place for idlers and loafers) who are willing the life by the wrest of another's how. There quelt is the byte west of another's how. to live by the sweat of another's brow. There ough to be no place for them in the universe; but they had better keep away from Vineland; for sure I am they will find little sympathy here. Come here any time from June 1st to Nov. 1st, and you will b sure of berries, fruits, and sweet potatoes, each in turn, to your heart's content—with a warm heart-welcome to boot. Put down Vineland as a place which you must visit before you enter within the veil; then, after that, you will be sure to come again

Boston Directory for the Year commencing July 1st, 1805. Adams, Sampson, & Co., Directory office, 47 Congress St., corner of Water St."
Octavo, pp. 560. Price, 83,00.

This year's number of the Boston Directory, making the 61st volume of that work, and embraci the City Record, a General Directory of the Cit zens, and a Business Directory, has appeared with its usual punctuality, its usual neatness and compact ness of form, and its usual thoroughness and accurac of matter. And this is saying a great deal.

of matter. And this is saying a great deal.

In preparing the names for this edition, more than thirteen thousand have been expunged from the last year's list, and nearly nineteen thousand have been added, showing an increase of 5,620, and making the whole number as it now stands 61,091.

whole number as it now stants of 1991.

Considering the present price of paper and printing, it is wonderful that such a book can be afforded for three dollars. Every business man needs it. Every family needs it.

CONFESSION OF THE ASSASSIN ATZEROTT. DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

whom he was not long in finding out, and who was also engaged in the complicacy.

Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent to Atzervit to come to Washington, where he was known to many, and looked upon as a very weak-minded man. In fact, he was regarded as a very harmless and silly fallow. Surrait injectioned & treatter.

some.

At one time in the spring, or late in the winter, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Surratt, John Surratt and Major Barrow, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from Howard's stable. Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattsville. The others went to the Potomac. Major Barrow returned. Atzerott did not think Barrow had anything to do with the complication.

went to the Potomac. Major Barrow returned. Atzerott did not think Barrow had anything to do with the conspiracy.

One of Booth's plans to obtain an entrance to the Secretary of State's house was an invention which, if successful, would have involved others in his foul act. He made the acquaintance of a woman of strong Southern feelings, living not far from the Secretary of State's house. She was to make the acquaintance of a servant who was to be introduced to Booth, and by this means he would learn something of the location of the sooms, etc. The scheme failed.

Booth was well acquainted with Mudd, and had letters of introduction to him. Booth told Atzerott, about two weeks before the murder, that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. Mudd's for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

Michael O'Laughlin has made no regular confession as far as is publicly known, but he has conjessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President or the attempt on Mr. Seward's life, but there is no doubt in the minds of those who know all the circumstances that he did visit Secretary Stanton's house, as charged in the testimony before the Commission.

Since our last publication, summary execution has been visited upon four of the Presidential assassins, with startling and impressive suddenness. Payne, Atzerodt, Harold and Mrs. Surratt paid on the seaf-fold the dread penalty of their crimes last Friday. Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin have been sentenced timprisonment for life, and Spangler to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany. Thus, speedily justice does her work. The chief malefactor in the actual commission of the crime is overtaken and perishes before his victim is in his grave; four others die upon the gallows in precisely twelve weeks from the perpetration of the deadly deed; and four others, convicted of a connection with the conspiracy, enter the convict's cell, one for a term of years, and the others for life.

The sentences were duly communicated to the prisoners, and received by them according to their several temperaments and characters—by Payne, with great firmness and self-command; Atzerodt, with abject fear and trembling despair; Harold, with simpering Jasenshillty, as though he did not appreciate his position; and Mrs. Surratt, with overwhelming surprise and con-

Attorney Gen. Speed, and read a return, in w Hancock said the body of Mrs. Surratt was session under and by virtue of an order of President Johnson, for the purpose expressed, &c., which order is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1885.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865.

To Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding, &c.:

I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby specially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the onler heretofore given upon the judgment of the Mulitary Commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The Court remarked that no further steps could be taken in the matter. Attorney Gen. Speed briefly rejoined, commenting upon athe distinction between civil and military jurisdiction, showing the utter imposibility of fighting battles, carrying on war, maintaining government in time of war, &c., by process of

ing government in time of war, &c., by process of law.

The execution of the four condemned took place at twenty-two minutes past one o'clock on Friday—all falling at the same time, the gallows being erected in the Arsenal Grounds—and was conducted in the most solemn and quiet manner. There was breathless is lence for several manutes after the doop fell, but in a short time the persons commenced to move, and most all left the yard in thirty minutes. The bodies were cut down, placed in coffins, and buried in the yard near the scaffold, where graves were previously digitable of all but Payne were claimed by their relatives, and will be duly delivered to them. About two hundred spectators witnessed the recention, in addition to some eight hundred soldiers who constituted the guard.

Among the traders who lately arrived at Clucimati to purchase dry goods was a former slave of Jeff Davis, pamed Montgomery. He is 54 years old, and quite intelligent. He was Jeff Davis slave over twenty years, and served him as carpenter and machinest on his brother's plantation of 2000 acres. The entire 2000 acres sie now cultivated in cotton by his former fellow-pondonen, who, he says, are working industriously and more effectively than under the former rule.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865 Wish the exception of the celebration in the Presidential grounds, the observance of the Fourth here was confined to a diminutive pic-nic or two, drives out of town, or steamboat excursions allow the Fotomac. From sanrise to anneet, the city presented an unusually insninual sapect. Bar-rooms and drinking saloons were descried by their accustomed habitues, the streets lacked even their usual busy throngs and, with the exception of juveniles, the people swinced an intention to enjoy the day in, quite relexation. The Colored celebration was, of course, the grand feature of the day, and passed off unmarred by accidents or disturbances of any kind.

The address of the colored orator, O. Howard Bay of your city, is apoken of by all who listened to it in terms of the highest admiration. Not only was it delivered with incomparable eloquence and force, but its language and sentiment were especially appropriate to the occasion, and exhibited a high degree of intellect in the orator. He was frequently interrupted by un-

ion, and exhibited a high degree of intellect.

He was frequently interrupted by unble outbursts of applease from the audience
and the occupants of the platform, among
re a large number of our most prominent coThe poem, of the venerable Dr. Pierpont
ned to with close attention, and was likewise

e applaaded. The powerful addresses of
Vilson, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hahn, of
Vilson, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hahn, of

casting loyal ballots for the Union which they have helped to preserve.

During the exercises, letters were read from Geo. Fremont, Gov. Andrew John W. Forner, Fred. Douglass and others, all of which expressed sympathy with the objects of the celebration. Later in the day, the colored Sabbath Schools look, possession, of the platform, and went through a number of interesting exercises.

ses. The fireworks south of the White House, in the eve-The fireworks south of the White House, in the evening, attracted an immense concense of people, and were beautiful and appropriate. A piece encircled by a motto, and representing the pictures of Washington and Lincoln, was perhaps the finest of the collection.

—Corr. of N. Y. Tribuse.

"Mr. Wilson gave an account of his first coming to Washington, thirty years ago; of the sale of slave the had witnessed, the bratality of the treatment of the slave, and the despotism of the slave masters; but said he, I thank God slavery is dead and burst I thank God for that, (ories of "Amen," and cheers, it he had witnessed, the brutality of the treatment of the slave, and the despolism of the slave masters; but, said he, I thank God slavery is dead and buried. I thank God for that, (cries of "Amen," and cheers,) and I want to say, it to you to remember and carry it to your neighbors; let it go from neighbor to neighbor scross the continent, that the freed men of the United States, shall be protected in all their rights. (Immense, cheering,) Slavery, has robbed, your cradles, it shall rob fluem no more. (Cheers.) It has had its auction-blocks; the auction-blocks are gone forever. It has had its bloodhounds; those bloodhounds shall be on the track of your race no more. (Loud and continued cheers.) Let the former slave masters understand this. Let every rebel in the country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, understand that their power and authority over the black man on this continent has passed away forever. I want them to understand it it destroyed; and with its death the compromises of the Federal Constitution, the laws of Congress, the black laws of the late Slave States, and of the Free States, and all the political dogmas and ideas upon which the system of slavery depended must be nuthbered among the things of the past. The Dred Scott interpretation of the Constitution from the Supreme Court, under which the nego has no political rights that a white man is bound to respect, goes with all this other rubbish into the dumping-ground of slavery. (Immense applause.)

I want them to understand that their black code and their black laws, and all they have done to hold men in slavery, was abolished forever with slavery it self; and I serve here to day a notice upon them that I have prepared a bill, which I intend to introduce, too, on the first day of the next Congress, for the personal liberty of every free man on this continent; and I want them to understand that I belong to a body of men who are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory—a class of men who accept the doctrines of the North American Republic, th

blessing to the country.

OLD SEVENTEEN SEVENTY-SIX TO YOUNG EIGHTEEN SIXTY-FIVE.

EIGHTEEN SIXTY-FIVE.

In the Fourth of July Procession at Bangor, Maine, were sixty-six soldiers of 1812, about five hundred of the "boys in blue," and a revolutionary soldier of 1776, the venerable William Hutchings of Penobscot, aged over a hundred years. The Bangor Whip publishes the following speech made by the old gentleman while sitting in his chair under a portice, where part of the exercises of the day took place. After thanking the audience for his reception, and stating that he was present to gratify others rather than himself—although being there gave him the greatest pleasure—he said:

"At the age of fifteen, I enlisted for the defence of my country, and I have stood by her in all her subsequent perils. I have slways been in favor of my country, i was through the battle of Bagaduce. Our shipping on the Penobacot was all desiroyed, and our soldiers were obliged to fly through the woods to the Kennebec. My father was obliged to flee with the rest. When he returned, the tories threatened his life. Mother was so distressed that she coaxed father to move away. He got up a party, and went to Damariscotts, where we lived until the was was over. I was there all the time, except when I was in the service of my country. When peace was declared, we returned to Bagaduce. Our buildings were burned, fences all gone, father poor and mother sick. There were ten children to be supported by father's labor and mine, for I was then in my 18th year. It was a gloomy time, but God prospered us.

I don't know what will be done with the men that made this curied, wicked rebellion. Jeff. Davis and the hassesim of our noble President ought to be treated as God's law says. "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Such a wicked thing as Jeff. Davis attempted was never done before, and will never be done again by man. The papers say he don't like pea soup. I guess the poor, dear, boys, that he, attared to death would have been glad to have got pea soup or bean broth. He ought to go hungry. I have no sympathy with corperheads who support Jeff. Davis. I call them chowderheads: The true incaning of a copperhead is a man without principle, of any kind.

I have been glad to have got pea soup or bean broth, the weather the survey of the peace was the series of any kind.

with copperheads who support Jeff. Davis. I call them chowderheads. Their the incaning of a copperhead is a man without peinciple of any kind.

I have been much troubled, laiely, because it seems as though they wasn't going to allow all the loyal men to vote. The black man is made free, and I can't comprehend how a freeman can be deprived of the liberty of the ballot-box. Good family is a free family. Christ made all men free, and no human being can help it. The president will not permit it—Congress will not permit it—A congress will not permit it it is a gorious privilege to die for one's country. Thank God, there are no tories in my family!

I thank you all for the great honor you have done or if it almost too great for me to bear. I do not deserre it. They told me it might kill me, but I could never die any better than celebrating the Fourth of July. Good bye—God biess you all!

The Crazy South Carolinians. A correspondent, writing from Columbia, S. C., to the New York Heads, aye.

"I was a great deal amused at the conversation of an intelligent colored driver who was pointing out the places of Internat You

"I was a great deal amused at the conversation of an intelligent colored driver who was pointing out the places of interest to use a leadure us about the city. Upon passing the Insane Asylum, we asked him if there were many conflood there at present. He still, 'No, there are not many now, but,' says he, 'Lord bress you, Massa, you ought to have seen how fast they took crasy, after the Cosscription hill was passed! Why,' said he, 'they used to bring them in by the hundred, so crasy that they could not go into the army; 'But-as soon as the war was over, they had just as much sense as I have.' This same negro told me that when, some of our prisoners were passing through there, one of them told him he had nothing to eat for two flays. He went off and bought fortion, we of tread, which he managed to sity in to them at night. He was informed on by some person that saws has, and 'm', gold,' says he, 'they gave me labout fifty isoles.'

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ANDREW. Gov. Andrew sent the following response to a invitation to attend the celebration in Boston :-

His Honor F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayer, Beston, Mass. My Dear Sir—My absence from Boaton during a part of next week will power my enjoying the opportunity offered by your invitation to ahare with the City Government of Boaton the festive commenoration of the Anniversary of American Independence, which it is one of the distinctions of Boaton, that she always celebrates with a ferrent and generous devotion worthy the ancient fame of her "Cradle of Liberty."

Liberty."

I think she is the only city in the Union of which it can be affirmed that this commemoration, in all the forms of the prophecy imputed to John Adams, is observed and kept by the municipality and by the people, in Peace and in War, without interruption, and with avery emblem and demonstration of patriotic joy and pretingle.

will every emblem and memorate account and graited enand graited enin 1859, I spen the 4th of July in the city of
Washington, when, in conversation with a member of
Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he remarked, with the
trang and the peculiarity of emphasis which used to
mark the conversation of the apostles and leaders of
inciplent treason: "You Yankees are a singular
people." To which I gladly seized the occasion of
analysis." Indeed we are, six. La Boston, the me-

It is kept by our people as the 'Sabbath day of Freedom.' By processions, civic and military; by solemn praise, and by a patriotic cration in the presence of the authorities and fathers of the city; by a cheerful reunion of the representatives of the people and of every branch of the public service around the hospitable board where the Mayor in person peesides; by festivities and games for children of every class; by sundown guns and evening fineworks, attacting the whole population of Bastern Massachusettu—by all these and by a universal holiday, these 'disgular-Yankees' are remembering and celebrating this day. While here at the seas of the Federal Government, I perceive only a few goolend children of the Sands

While here at the hear of the Federal Government, I perceive only a few colored children of the Sanday Schools, marching, in procession, alone, and almost without human sympathy. I hope to see the day when something of our singularily may strike as high as the city of Washington.

He did not pursue the discussion. Since then, I have thought, oh how often, of the poor little colored girls and boys, guarding as it were the few coals on that which should have been the High Altar, and which have at last famed up with ample bizes, wafning to Heaven the fragrant incense of a sublime devotion.

tion.

Let these "singular Yankees" continue to be faithful to the ancient traditions. Let Boston assume and keep, if need be, in the lead of every true thought, of every noble purpose; and let the institutions and ideas which distinguish the people of New England be commended to every State and every section, until Libert shall be equally enjoyed by all the citizens of the Union in impartial participation.

Lare the honor to be faithfully and because the citizens.

nion in impartial participation,
I have the honor to be, faithfully and respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE NATION. The first number of The Nation nowspaper was issued on the 6th. It is a very handsome publication of 82 pages, and a is of the Jorn of those London weeklies that have a world-wide reputation. The contents are of the first class of journalism, and the conductors have only to continue as they begin to gain for The Nations a high place among the best publications of the time. The editorials are numerous, and discuss a large variety of subjects, all of great and immediate interest; and they are written with distinguished ability. Some articles that come under the head of miscellaneous matter are given, one of the best of which is that catilied. The March of the Seventh Regiment to Washington, written from Annapolis, in April, 1881, by the late Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who was then a private in the well-known New York 7th. The letter is a racy production, and affords a lively picture of military life in the earliest days of the secession war. General Butler the writer describes as "an energetic, cursing and swearing old fellow." Club Life is well treated. A long article is devoted to Rev. Mr. Hudson's quarrel - with General Butler. Seven pages are devoted to Literature, and besides Literary Notes, contain criticlisms on recent works by Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Kingsley, Richard Grant White, and Matthew Arold. The Fine Arts occupy two pages, and embrace the first notice of the Fortieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. About a fourth part of the number is filled with advertisements, most of which are of a literary character. Judging from this first number of The Nation, we can congratulate the country on the possession of a first class weekly journal.—Hoston Traveller.

AFRAID OF NORTHERN KINDNESS. The Nashville Union of the 28th ult. publishes the letter of S. J. Cooke to the rebel Gov. Harris, proposing to assassinate Gov. Johnson. This precious document, dated April 24th, 1852, was found among the State archives recently espitured. Cooke appears to have been an adept at firing the Southern heart, and was aggaciously alive to the danger of having the fire extinguished by coming in contact with Northern humanity. He says: "I fear the enemy will treat our men behind too kindly; thereby converting them to Yankees. Killing a few pickets, etc., would soon terminate their damanable civility." Here is a lint of the barbarous policy that pervaded the South.

The New York Daily News, a paper not likely to bestow undeserved praise in such a case, testifies to the good conduct of the negro troops in Bichmond:

the good conduct of the negro troops in Richmond;

The negro troops of the Federal forces in Richmond are spoken of by gentlemen of that city in terms of carnest praise. The deportment of the colored soldiers has been marked by delicate respect for the citizens of the fallen stronghold. So orderly were they in their conduct on entering the city, that they checked all disposition to license, and even stopped an attempt as general plunder on the part of, the slave mob of the city. We feel it a duty of justice to General Weitzel himself, to declare here that their conduct toward the people of Richmond was such as to have reflected credit on not only that officer, but on every colored man in his command.

Disoraceful Proceedings. At a flag raising in Hudson City, on the Fourth of July, at the corner of Palisade Avenue and Warren St, while the Rev. A. Cleshorn, one of the speakers, was referring to the flag just raised as the glorious emblem of our nation's liberty, and that it waved in more lofty graded and understand within the three to the conduct of the second war and sublimity than ever before, because the enslaved bondmen were disenthrailed, certain persons, among whom was an ax-Alderman, cided out, "No nigger here," rushed upon the stand erected for the speakers, and, with threats of violence and otter disgraceful conduct, succeeded in preventing the reverend gendeman from making further remarks.

RATIFICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMEND-MENT. The Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Consti-tution has been ratified by New Hampshire. The vote in the House of Representatives was 215 years to 96 nays. Those voting in the negative were all of the so-called Democratic party. A few honorable excep-tions in that party voted for the Amendment, not wish-ing, in the language of one of them, Mr. Quincy of Rumney, "to be the last mourner at the grave of Slavery." In the Senate, there was a strict party vote upon, the question, 9 Republicans voting in the affirmative and 3 Democrats in the negative.

THE FREEDMEN IN FLORIDAL Gen. Howard has received a report from two agents of his Bureau sect out to travel through Florida for the purpose of forming both employer and employe as to their present relations, and ito give them such advice and instructions an might, under the circumstances, be necessary. They give a hopeful account of Freedmen's fifther, and say that the planters generally acquience in the new regime, and acknowledge the imperative necessity for colored labor in that State.

Charles J. Fallance not Parrough. There

CHARLES J. FAULENER NOT PARDONED. Ther is the best authority for contradicting the report that Charles J. Faulkner, has been pardoned by the Presi-dent, who has not as yet acted in the case! There-fore all that has been published in this matter is pro-

A MACKIFFORM BEQUEST BY ADMIRAL DOTORY.
Rear Admiral Dupont bequeatied \$175,000—the amount of his prize money—to establish a national asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldlers and sailors.

sailors.

Farson Brownlow has recently delivered himself of the opinion that he "would rather trust the poorest black in Tennessee with a vote that a miserable canting rebol, who has speaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the loyal blood off his hands."

THE NATION,

SCIENCE AND ART,

Will be published July 6, 1865.

in objects will be 1772. First.—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above ill, of legal, conomical and constitutional questions, with reader accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

ion of our territory.

Sirth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in-Sixth—The collection and citation of transversary formation as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring to habits and desires of civilized life.

or body. It will, on the contrary, make an e

to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggiration and mirrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred. The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers possessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the faturest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and fanance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles are exceptional values, and character will give his articles an excep

work with some care, is account. His letters will appear erm a journey through the South. His letters will appear erm week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as pass

le to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured, ither as regular or occasional contributors: · HENRY W. LONGPELLOW,

SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-Prof. Tonney, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER,

Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge BOND, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) and abrow and to

Judge Daty, Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,) Judgo WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLHSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK,

Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Phillips Brooks, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, RAYARD TAYLOR,

C. A. BRISTED,
C. L. BRACE,
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re extended list will be published in a few days. Terms, \$3 per annum.

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WOOL.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Mesers. HalLOWELL & CORURE, having lessed the lofts at Nov6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool Conwission and Brockenson business

He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and
his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Configurates are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that
all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Liberal advances made when required.
Orders from 'manufacturers' for the purchase of Fleece
or Pailed Wools, either in the Boston, New York' or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attentions:
WILLIAM LLOYD, GARRISON. Jr.

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Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

RE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think, has ever yet been pro-ed by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are asked not between the take, but proverful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove their obstruction of its organs, purify the blood; and expel disease. They purge out the fool humora, which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggils or discribed organs, into their natural action, and impart a healthy time, with strough to the whole system. Not only do they orne the everyday complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous disease. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished does, the affect and best physic that can be sumployed for children. It sleig sulo the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-day, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished does, the safest and best physic that can be supployed for children. Being surga-coated, they are pleasant to take, and, being purely regetable, are free from any risk of have. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untrith. Many eminest dergymen and physicians have lent their names to carry to fise public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratic our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their curve, of the following complaints --Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumalism, Dropey, Heartburn, Headsche arising from gint stomes, Namea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels and pain arising theorefrom, Flatalency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an ovacunat medicine. They also, by purilying the blood and stimulating the gratery or many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deathess, Partial Blindons, Neurolgia and Norvous Irritability, Derangements of the Lives and Kidseys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or chatruction of its functions.

Do not be put of thy myritchighte dealers with other preparations which they make no profit cas. Demand Arma is and take no others. The cide want, the best ald there is for them, and they should have it.

Propared by J. C. AYRK & C.D. Lovelli, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

Mile WANTED! Self-total

A SITUATION as travelling nurse to wait upon an invalid lady. Good reference can be given. Apply at 57 Joy street, or at the Anil Slavery office, 221 Washington street, Buston, Mass. June 9.

Mass Start to gettee S. Van transmille of 77

on the issue of manhood. Every State which be-longed to the Union in the beginning—in the old time —declared the black man had this right by virtue of his manhood. The right of voting is a human right-To-day our strength is in the sentiment of justice, re-inferced by every sentiment of gratitude to those who

inforced by every settliment of gratitude to those who came to you and helped to save you. (Cheers.) Where would you have been had it not been for the black man! (Hear, hear.) The black man helped you to success. In the Book of Decrees you will find it decreed that the flag should never be carried to Richmond and Charleston until black soldlers carried.

mond and Charleston until black soldiers carried it there. (Cheera.) Why stop to inquire as to the man-hood of the black men! You did not stop to agitate this question of manhood on the white side, even though it took in Pierce and Buchanan. (Cheera.) You have read the story of the boat aground, which was in imminent peril until the black soldier jumped to the reacue, saying—Somebody must die to get as out of this, and it may as well be me. Thus speak-

recruited in the pro-slavery parts of Pennsylvania

those who hate him the more because we have co quered them by his help? Who could face the work

an act ! It is a piece of pure effrontery for the South to suggest thus much. He who can't be whipped or

sneered into decency by such a course as this descree to live a life of sindecency. Some are continually talking to us of magnanisty. It is a fine word. I is a fine thing in their estimation when it is to be

Independence all to pieces!! Mr. Burleigh believed in magnanimity to those who had shown their man

hood-those who had shown it after we have for so long denied it. But we have come to that time when it is only policy and safety to do this. It is our duty

to stand for the right as the right. Give the con

of the South to the conquered rebels, and how long will they respect your right? How long would it be

before they would get the rule in this country? The whole tendency of events must be toward the triumph of the right. We are to fight on still. One blow to-day may be worth ten six months hence, and it is well

The band again gave a piece of music, after which

Mr. PHILLIPS ourred the totoway terrorganization of the rebel States which does not rest on the principles of the absolute equality of every man before the Law, and the recognition of the full civil rights of every clitzen, as a practical surrender of the North to the South; and that, viewing such reconstruction as the essential triumph of the Slave Power, we pledge ourselves to an agitation to crush it as devoted the contract of the full civil results and the contract of the surrey of the contract of the

He wished also to suggest that the quiet and peace

of the country absolutely demand the settlement of

this matter on the right basis. This consideration re

construction without negro suffrage. Through all al-ternations of political affairs we must adhere to this

And a useful help in this matter among the pe

will be subscription to the Anti-Slavery Standard, or feature of which is that it does not and will not co-

tain either accusation or defence in regard to differ-

long delayed because the justice of God met it in the

then came success. Only after the passing of the

As to the inferiority of the colored race, there

are plenty of white people who must be ressed, and raised many degrees to stand on an equality with them. The oppressors of the negroes are beneath them. An

American ought to be ashamed to use the help of

freedmen to save the life of his nation, and then re-

fuse them the indispensable means of maintaining their own rights. Let not the rights of negroes be

left in such hands as those of the new Governor of

Constitutional Amendment did Charle

cided that Slavery she

quires the constant pressing of this position-

ences of opinion among Abolitionists.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolution >

that we strike it vigorously.

ebody else's expense. Be magnan

erent Zoet tet g. et eine

For the Liberator.

ASPIRING. BY KATY CARLISLE.

"O diamond blase, whose rays down-pierce From dark-blue deeps afar, Could love and worship ever turn A hearth-coal to a star ?

"An ember on a half-quenched hearth,
In a low vale, am I ; ome, Wind, upbreathe my fainting flame, Upwaft me to the sky!

"O grand and lone and beautiful Whose rays impierce me so, Mingle this atom of earth's warmth In thy celestial glow!

"Ah me! the flame consumes me still, White, burning, I sepire :
So be it, if my lest pale ray
But reach that starry fire !" Beston, June 28, 1865.

"SIO SEMPER TYRANNIS,"

The following beautiful lines were recited by Miss Laz zzz Dorze, at the close of a recent lecture in Boston upon the life and character of the late President Lincoln delivered in a trance state, and printed in the Benner of

" Sic Semper Tyrannis!" O sentence of might, ed in the service of Freedom and Right When pronounced in the service of Freecom and mig-yet how false is its meaning to true hearts and brave, When it falls from the lips of the coward and knave! Each drop of the blood that so basely was shed, Like a mountain shall rest on the parrioide's head; And to those who urged on the foul fiend in his track, "Thus ever to traitors!" we answer them back.

" Sie Semper Tyrannie !" O regreant State ! The words of your motto have scaled your own fate:
The blood of the bondman cried out from the soil;
The tears of his anguish, the sweat of his toil— The right arm of Justice was bared for the blow, And the pride of the tyrant in dust is laid low; And when the last hope of Rebellion shall die, "Thus ever with traitors!" shall sound from on high.

Sic Semper Tyrannis In The judgments of God Are written in letters of blood on your sod. Are written in letters of bleed on your sed.

Oh, where was your merey when true hearts and bri
By a slow, wasting famine went down to the grave? Ay, the walls of your prison a story can tell
Which would put to the blush o'en the demons in hell;
But the arrow of Justice unerring has sped—
"Thus ever with traitors!" in judgment is said.

"Sic. Semper Tyronus!" That sentence repeat
When your hosts shall be scattered in hopsless defeat;
Nor fail to remember that you were the first
To kindle the flames of Rebellion accurst. To kindle the names of Received accurs.

Our protest went down from the North to the South,
Till we thundered it forth from the cannon's red me And the dust of our fathers re-echoed the cry—
"Thus ever with traitors! Ay, thus let them die!"

"Sie Semper Tyranais!" Our life has not fied,
Though a blow has been struck at our National Head;
It but adds a new impulse and gives a fresh start
To the true loyal blood in the National Heat;
And the future shall prove, when the condict is done, That the hearts of the people are beating as one; And the words from our lips that in judgment shall fail "Thus ever with traitors!"—are echoed by all.

THE FREEDMAN'S SONG.

De Lord He make us free indeed We plant de rice and cotton An' see de sprout some day; We know it come, but not de why-De Lord know more dan we ; We 'spected freedom by-an'-by, An' now we all are free.

Praise de Lord! Praise de Lord!

For new we all are free.

De Norf is on de side of right, An 'full of men, der say;

An' dere, when poor man work, at night
He sure to get his pay;
De Lord he glad dey are so good,
An' make dem berry strong;
An' when dey called to give deit blood, Dey all come right along.

Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord ! Dey all come right along.

ere blue coats cover all de groun', An' make it like de sky; An' every grayback loading roun' He tink it time to fly ; We not afraid; we bring de child, An' stan' beside de door, An' oh ! we hug it berry wild, An' keep it ebermere. Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lord ! Praise de Lora : We keep it ebermore.

De mag'er 's come back from his tramp, Pears he is broken quite ; He takes de basket to de camp
For ratence obery night;
Dey fought bisn when he loud and strong,
Dey feed him when he low,
Dey say day nill forgive de wrong,
An bid him pent an ge.
Praise de Lord! Praise de Lord! Dey bid him 'pent an' go.

e is higher far dis year, De cotten taller grew; De lowest corn-silk on de car Is higher dan de hoe; De Lerd He lift up eberyting

'Cept rebel in his grave;
De negro bress de Lord, au' sing, He is no longer slave.

Praise de Loru:
De negro no mere slave.
—Harper's Weckly.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The alors salled not in vain ; Then delets unloces his chain, And hid him rise; Four millions how made free, Lift up one voice it thee, And sound the Jubileon

Unto the skies !

For Justice, Truth and Right,
Thes dides put forth thy might,
And firmly stand;
Bade all the bond go free,
Inke Christ of Calvary,
Proceeding Liberty
In all the land,

COURAGE

Knowing the Right and True, "I'll not belle my name,
I'll be a man!"

Armed only with the Right, Standing alone to fight Wrong old as Time; Helding up hands to God Over the rest and red. Over the triasson sod, That is sublime!

Monarche of old at will
Parcelled the world, but still
Crowns may be won;
Yet there are piles to light.
Patting all these to fight,
Bhouting for Truth and Right,
Who will mount on?

The Tiberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAM INGHAM, JULY 4th; 1865.

fourth of July, this year, was everyth clear and bright, and a pleasant breeze cooled the air A large number of persons left Boston in the specia ge number of persons left Boston engaged for the trip to Framing joined them at the several stations on the way. Or reaching the grove, the seats of the amphitheatre were immediately filled. A colored band, who had kindly volunteered their services for the day, introduced the called to order by Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT chairman of the Committee of Arrangements appoint ed for that purpose by the New England Anti-Slaver;

Mr. Sargent read a letter of fraternal greeting from Rev. G. W. STAGE of Milford; after which, Will WELLS BROWN was introduced to the audience

Mr. Brown spoke of the policy of the government l closed too soon, or we have the wrong man Presidential chair. The great millennium we hoped to have is not with us. Mr. Brown had hoped that President Johnson would have finished the worl which Mr. Lincoln had begun, but he is installing in power the very men who were prominent in the re bellion. The President said to the colored reople "Go to Congress"—but he seems determined to p those who have been rebels in power, so as to get th be cheated out of what we have been promised, and what the brave men have been fighting for. If the South is to be in the Union, it should not have gone into the hands of the very men who have been reb ling against the Union.

of the charges sgainst the South has been tha she has been ruled by the minority. President John son calls upon that minority to rule now. He leave the negro, who has been fighting, "out in the cold. The prospect is, that the black man is to be groun The preponderating element in the Sout is the black element, but that element is left out er tirely from political action. Mr. Brown feared that negro suffrage in the South was now an impossibility It is darker to-day than a year ago. fighting for almost nothing. A new form of slavery is being inaugurated, for the "wagea" of the best of the freedmen are but five or seven dollars a month The employed have no right to choose their employ black man has only been taken fro was promised protection, but he is not protected He is left at the mercy of the tyrants of the South Mr. Brown feared the black man's condition would be worse than when he was in slavery. Holden says the blacks are not fit for the suffrage but he has not tried giving them the suffrage. Mr Brown hoped his anticipations of the future would not be realized, and that the freedman would have liberty: that the foundations of freedom would be s e as that we might rejoice that the rebellion had If there was ever a time when Abolitionist should be on the alert, it is now. All will depend or the work that shall be done before the next Congremeets. The President has shown that only Congret can save us. He has shown his predilection in favo of the South. The policy of the government shows its determination to keep the black man down. But he cannot be put back into slavery without a struggle on his part. Two hundred thousand black men under arms will give the South some trouble. (Cheers.) ment fail to protect the black man, shall have St. Domingo over again. (Cheers.) Mi Brown said that if such a time should come, he would go down South, and help accomplish the good work.

The next speaker was CHARLES W. SLACK, Esc. Mr. Slack did not feel surprised that Mr. Brown had some misgivings at the prospect of the times. No man can be uninterested in these times. There are many things in the record of President Johnson, for the last few months, to make us sad. Men have been appointed to the government of the South who en prominent in the rebellion, and we have seen the advice of the Anti-Slavery element rejected pardoned man after man who had no excuse for the crime of treason. Yet, for all that is sad, there is something of hope. Andrew Johnson is one of the sympathy with the ruling interest of former times uld be more condemned and despised that the provision in regard 15 voting which he established in the other States. That is something for which to take courage. We have the declaration, made often and frankly to those who have called on the President, that they cannot be more in earnest than he four years, and we know how sad were our hearts at times. Mr. Slack had faith yet in Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that the loyal, libertycrifice which some fear. (Applause.) The President cannot afford to part with his friends, and who are his friends but the And-Slavery people! While there are many of the President's acts to be deplored, yet, backed by the people, he will stand fast by every principle which we have achieved. President John son has declared that those who wish to reconstruct in the South must accept the Emancipation Proclama ding the unfortunate surroundings of the hour, we have much to hope. The present policy of vernment will have to be abandoned vet Mr. was confident that the President had do to do. Without them, the great victory would not have been achieved. Only by all our people joining bands shall we have that success which we ought to

After more music by the band, which gave a ver creditable performance, the Chairman announced Ab-by Kelley Foster, Lewis Ford, Caroline R. Putnam, James Nowell and William S. Hayward as a Finance ttee, who would proceed to take a collection be audience during the remarks of the next cer. Mrs. Poster spoke a few earnest words in speaker. Mrs. Foster spoke a few earnest words in relation to the need of funds for the Anti-Slavery work now in progress. The Chairman then introd

WENDELL PHILLIPS. He said that we had be med to come to this celebration for twent oarl. Some thought their work was done; bu events of this summer shall divide the Reput his celebration for twenty in the events of this summer shall divide the Republican party, our children for twenty years to come may have to continue the struggle. If the President yields to the influences from the South now pressed upon him, the contest will continue in politics as strength of the contest will continue in politics as strength of the contest will continue in politics as strength of the contest will continue in politics as strength of the contest will continue in politics as strength of the contest will be continued in the contest will be contest with the contest will be continued in the contest will be contest with the contest will be continued in the contest will be contest with the contest will be continued in the contest will be content with the contest will be contest with the contest wi

als to the innuon him, the contest will comnity as it has done in arms.

The radical members of the Republican party think
movements should proceed on the principles of t that our movements snown purchase. They must be of the Declaration of Independence. They must be supported to earry that idea into practice.

The President healtates in regard to the movements of reconstruction. The radical members of his party of reconstruction.

say to him in that case, Stop! delay! do noth an uncertainty! The important thing is to ke rebel States out of Congress.

Next December, eighty-four Representatives from these rebel States will go to Congress, enter it, and take their old seats. The Clerk (Mr. McPherson) will proceed to call the States in their old order will proceed to can the States in their out of over-fig at his choice, and his only, to call them, and then they are to act in the choice of a Speaker, and in whatever other matters may come up. If President Johnson wishes this to be done, it will be done. His will vote, and the Democratic party will vote

Mr. Slack says very truly, that Mr. Johnson ha pledged himself to the amendment of the Constitu-tion. But if these rebel Representatives are in Con-gress, they will trade; they will make conditions and impose terms. The crisis of the hour is, wheth er Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, takes these persons in

or leaves them out.

If President Johnson really agreed with Charles Sumper that these States should be left out for the present, as he has seemed to say and to promise we should not have these hasty movements of reco ted on a better basis; but if it be so, he could have done the same thing in all the other States. If it t so, the law is not nil obstacle, and to the very excuse which he himself formerly alleged. Perhaps this Southern man cannot at present see the negro with unprejudiced eyes. He knows slavery, root and branch. He needs no report about it. If he gives up the black race to the control of the white. natructed States, it is because he wishes to are in danger; of those very men who have give try. We must stand up for them, as they have done for us. We must let the President know that our sup port of him will depend upon his faithfulness in this

These negroes are now undergoing terrible per tions from our own officers, civil and military. Gen Grierron has been treating them with shameful injus-tice and inhumanity. Even Statuton and Speed do not take our side in their influence on the President The President himself is opposed to us

Mr. Phillips proceeded to contrast McClellan's meth od of making war with Grant's. He thought that we instead of waiting, like the former, until the enemy has completed his fortifications, should say to our opments, like the latter .- "We shall move imm

The new Governor of North Carolina is taken from the Confederate bench. President Johnson sends that class of men to act as Federal officers. Our only defence is in changing the purpose of Andy Johnson Our danger is greater than Grant's was before Vicks our danger is greater than Grant of m. Massachusetts, urg. To-day a voice should go from Massachusetts, etting the President know that his friends look upon his present attitude as a surrender to the rebels the present policy goes on, we shall be governed by the whites of the rebel States.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's speech, the meeting

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman read the following list of person minated as officers of the meeting, and, the vote be

President-Rev JOHN T. SARGENT.

Vice Presidents-Charles L. Remond, Joshua T Everett, Andrew T. Foss, Wm. Wells Brown, Nathar iel H. Whiting, Geo. L. Stearns, Charles W. Slack. Secretaries-Charles K. Whipple, George H. Young

Finance Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Lewis Ford, Caroline R. Putnam, James Nowell, Wm. S

After music by the band, CHARLES C. BURLEIG was introduced to the meeting. He said—This morn-ing we had our danger set before us, and the need of effort to turn aside that danger. It may not be amiss if we consider some of the grounds of hope. he speakers told us that, notwithstanding the man unfavorable signs at Washington, he still had a goodeal of faith in Andy Johnson. The thought came to Mr. Burleigh, that although he had not much faith in the President, he had faith in God. He felt a confi dence that He who has led us thus far through or difficulty will not desert us now, in the very midst the path-will not forsake the work he has undertake This nation was planted for a noble purpose. It is to on—it is not to be pe grandeur, excellency and power of the great doctrine of equal rights, and the perfect sanctity of manhood The Pilgrims doubtless knew not the full meaning of their task; it was left for this day to show it. We have come through the Red Sea of blood, and we must cause we face new dangers to-day ised land, we might throw off the harness. But we are to press forward still. Let us not give up yet The work which we are doing as preliminary to ou purpose is so impressing the mind of this people the not be cheated of the fruit of its sacrifice. How are may save his own rights, but also because it is need ful for the salvation of our own rights. But after all. though the black man ought to have the franchise, ye the must have it in the right way and at the right ime, they say. They tell us the rights of the State respected. The President may desire the would be best for the South to do this work. He feared it would be shown that none but those who had been indoctrinated in the principle of equal rights and honor for the future. He follows Abraham Lin-coln, and he knows it was his anti-slavery policy that put him into the niche of fame where he stands of this question. You must take the ground of exist ing law-if you can find it—and conform yourself thereto; or if you refuse that, you must go back to first principles; begin as if there were no law, and build on the solid grantte. Which does your President propose to do ! Let him take one horn of the dilemma, and stick to that. If you say, let he old law stand as it is, you leave with the people of the States lemma, and stick to that. If you say, let the old law stand as it is, you leave with the people of the States which have been in rebellion the full control of those States. The Constitution of North Carolina gives the States. The Constitution of North Caronia gives the President no right to appoint a provisional Governor, or to tell him what to do. It is only by election by the people that a governor can be chosen. The Pres-ident (in his course) says the right his come to him to do certain things contrary to the law of North Caro-lina. I believe he is right in that, from the fact of the cutter for feet in the first of government by the entire forfeiture of all right of government by that people. What are the States! You say the people. Who are the people ? It is just there that the Southern people are getting bowildered. We say the people are all of competent age and sound mind, no matter of what nation or clime. Every man is one of the pe ple, and North Carolina recognized that once. Who

the President has set aside the Constitution as much as he has, he virtually says the Constitution is not hinding. If the President had said nothing about suffrage, do you suppose any one would have had the effontery to suggest it? The constitution of North Car-

Who is Andy Johnson? What is the Democratic party, provided there is one? (Laughter.) If we have truth our side, we have everything. "One man with God is a majority." Mr. Foss was going to work on in this cause, and to work under the patronage of A. T. Foss, if he could not find any, other patronage. (Laughter.) Suppose we full? If the Southerners come into Congress, they will assimilate with the Copperheads; but even then we will never say fail. We stand on the side of justice and truth, and will never say fail. In the name of God and Humanity, success will crown our efforts.

The concluding address on this occasion was made by Stratam S. Fostam of Worcester. The last speaker, said he, is a man of large hope, but such are not always as men. Mr. Foster hoped, but he feared, and he thought fear was the proper attitude of mind to-day.

black man. The justice of the question is clearly his This is the great question for the next quarter of a on the issue of manhood. Every State which he century. Suppose we reconstruct on white suffrage; This is the great question for the next quarter of a century. Suppose we reconstruct on white suffrage; let us anticipate events,—you have then a Congress including seventy-fire men from the South who represent the Sectasion party, and they will stand as a solid body—they will have all the old love of slavery. They stand as a unit. Either there will be copperheads enough to give them the preponderance, or there will too be. Suppose they get a majority on their side. Then will come the assumption of the rabel debt. The second act will be to send the colored men back to bondage—then we shall have a vilet a set of men in Washington than ever before. Then all that the South demands will be conceded to them. Then another war is inevitable, for the negro will Then another war is inevitable, for the negro will never surrender the bayonet to resume the chain line. Then you have a war between families-the worst war that ever raged in the world. We shall see a more bloody war than Ireland ever saw. Suppose the South does not get the majority, what then ! The South will be united, and there will be will have been guilty of a depth of ingratitude have given themselves to save this nation The South, finding she is over-mate she is powerless, and can do nothing. The next move will be to get out of this government. The South will turn to the colored man and say—"You have every resson to hate the North for her ingratihim. We have justice and gratitude on our side to help us. What an ineffably mean act it would be to give the soldier who has helped us to victory, back to

tude—if you will make common cause with us, we will crush this foe." So together they will secure their independence, and the world will say "amen!" on is reconstructed without negro suffrage, this country will see a very dark hour-such a state no particle of care for the black man. He has done so act of special good to the colored man. Where im as a piece of property ? Mr. Foster asked if, as ome assert, President Johnson is for us, what does he bow before 1 Public opinion. He stands in the position to understand what public opinion is; if so, then we decide that public opinion is against us. Public sentiment is with Andy Johnson. The Presiready for negro suffrage, have we any reason for

The President is not loyal. The man who says is not loyal. He is helping forward the game which is ionists had the right to set up a government for them selves. But the South never proposed anything but a piratical association. It was in partnership with the North, and secretly plundered the other partner, and went off, accomplishing secession by treachery and violence. Justice, Liberty and Equality form a basis for a government on which any States have a right to

has outlawed the Negro; it has him under its heel.

Mr. Foster advised the negro to support gay govern ment which recognized his equality before the law. In spite of these forebodings, Mr. Foster had hope. He saw on the side of the Anti-Slavery party the whole rthodox clergy of the North. We have on our side all the leading, prominent, active Republicans. They all go for negro suffrage. All that remains for us is to go to work to reform that public sentiment in which

which gave their services to the cause, receiving only their expenses, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES. K. WHIPPLE, | Secretaries. GEORGE H. YOUNG,

Finance Committee then entered again upon their work of collection, and the President introduced to the meeting Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper. She spoke of the past history of this country, suggesting both Account of Moneys collected at Framingham Grove, July courage and warning from the action of our fathers 4th, 1865.

\$1 00 Cash,
100 J. H. Fowler,
100 J. H. Fowler,
100 J. W. Bennett,
050 J. H. Moore,
100 J. A. Moore,
100 J. A. Moore,
100 J. H. Allen,
100 Danlel Mano,
050 K. Heinzen,
100 Palel Mano,
050 A. L. Maynard,
050 A. L. Maynard,
050 J. Marchall,
100 Cyrus Houghton,
100 W. Houlaughli
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100 W. Banog,
100 W. Banog,
100 W. J. Banog,
100 W. Banog in the first revolution. She pointed out the rotten timbers which have been incorporated with the ship of State, and proceeded to speak of the section of the colored people in the present struggle, so hoble, so de. voted, so truly magnanimous, and of the obvious and imperative duty of standing by them in their hour of danger, which is now impending or actually present. black man, if not highly intelligent, knows

W. J. McLaugu R. Prang, S. Prang, J. H. Marshall, S. Putnam, Robert Mansfield, E. G. Wood, G. Julian Harney, Friends. J. B. Tirrell, S. S. Foster, Wm. B. Harrington, Upton, Mass., Geo. M. Sawyer, Sterl-1 50 S. H. Hero, ing, Mass., 1 50 P. Shaw, So. Natick, 3 00 James F. Allen, West D. Patrick,

1 00 M. Hastings 1 00 A. friend, 1 00 L. Jackson, 1 85 A. friend, 1 00 H. Gwinn, 0 25 C. E. Waite, 0 20 Wm. Fish, 0 50 A. friend,

0 50 Total cash,

Mississippi.

This nation has not even repented; it has not understood its own guilt. When we understand the greatness of the guilt which alaveholding implies, we shall be ready to adopt the rule, No reconstruction without Rev. ANDREW T. Foss was the next speaker. He regarded the present time as one of momentous interest. This hour exceeds in interest every other hone. We have had three crises. First th the battle of Fredericksburg. Two years ago, Meade had driven back the rebels. Second, a great Proclam-ation of Emancipation was made by President Lin-colo. Thirdly, there was the redicction of Lincoln. John Doggett, B. J. Beal, R. T. Buck, A friend, C. Smith,

But the crisis upon us now is greater than any of the others. If we make any compromise—if the reb-els come into power, as seems now to be the policy of ces come into power, as seems how to be the policy of the government—the war will have been in vain. During this summer we have a work of transcendent importance. Mr. Foss fully believed we should be victorious. In every crisis the negro has been the conqueror. We said he should not fight—he said he would. We say he shall not vote; but by the living God he will vote. (Cheers.) Mr. Foss was one of the hopeful kind. If we do our duty, we shall be successful—everything seems to be working for freedom. The Dred Scott Decision is the most powerful argument for negro, voting; for it argued that, if he had any rights, he had all the rights of a citizen. The government has made him a citizen; and now we can New Subscribers to the Anti-Stanory Standard, as turned to J. T. Sargent by Mrs. A. K. Foster. Mrs. Delects Lewis, of Auburn, N. Y. Mrs. A. H. Bigslow, No. S. Biedmoat St., Worces-ter, Mass., 6 mos., nac any rights, he had all the rights of a citizen. The government has made him a citizen; and now we can say he ought to vote. We can take all the flith of the pro-slavery sewers, and make it all redound to the glory of God.

Who is Andy Johnson 5 What is the Democratic

That always able and interesting review, Tue Iranling a State Constitution. The power which sets to constitution as much as the President has done makes the Constitution as much provisional as a provisional of the power to put the whole document ander his feet, and write a new one, as much as the has done. (Cheers.)

Having thus a clear foundation to build on, the deep under lying feeling of justice is on the side of the

tor, Mass., 6 mos., ince Hoyt, Framingham, Mass., 6 mos., A. Gifford, Hopkinton. J. H. Brigham, South Abington, 6 mos., H. Hero, Westboro

Wetherbee, Jr., 11 Pacenix Building, Boston. S. Putnam, Boston.

Server Table

Aggregate.

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHARE TO THE NEGRO CHILDREN OF NEW ORLEASE MEGRO CHILDREN OF HEW ORLEAR
Yesterday, Chief Justice Chase, in company via
Rev. Mr. Conway, State Commissioner of the TraMr. Wheelock, the Secretary of the Board of L.
Golored School, of which Mr. Tocker is the protention of Mr. Chase to make them a visit
pal. The scholars had but brief notice of its
tention of Mr. Chase to make them a visit by
were assembled in the large lector-room of the
children arose and greeted him with that images
song, "The Battle-cry of Freedom." The set
was awaing on the building, and was also saye
was waying on the building, and when de con
cised in geography, reading, arithmetic detail
to the walls inside. The children we cue
cised in geography, reading, arithmetic detail
Mr. Chase made a speech to the scholar, the sh
stance of which we give below:

"A short time ago I was in Washington."

"A short time ago I was in Washington, Iden saw the President. Among all the thing he pleased him in connection with this time in which we live, I remember that he mentioned the stable we live, I remember that he mentioned the stable lishment of school's for the education of so the contract of the stable lishment of school's for the education of so the contract of the school's for the education of school lishment of schools for the education of school lishment of school picased min in connection with this time is wish we live, I remember that he mentioned the stabilishment of schools for the education of por distribution of schools for the education of por distribution. The had in him that which is been boy himself. He had in him that which is been than any mere-reducational requirement—be had spent several years of his life without having made the point of advancement attained by many fraction, and ultimately became a member of the two tention, and ultimately became a member of the two tention, and ultimately became a member of the two tention, and ultimately became a member of the two tention, and ultimately became a member of the two ward a Senator, and now he is the Proident of the two tention, and ultimately became a member of the two ward a Senator, and now he is the Proident of the yours. As he rose by good use of the mean at his difficulties. He had difficulties, and you will have recommand, so may you; and as he trimpled order the difficulties that were in his way, to may remain among men as will enable you to carries be privileged of citizenship, and by that mean shimself reach a point equal to that enjoyed by any people in the privileges extended to you. Be cardid to see well your opportunity, under the Board of Education, and you will be happy. Obey those teacher, for with them you are engaged as soldien in a felt against ignorance. We have passed through one bloody war of four years' duration. Now we tree-from the production of the provileges and the soldiers are your capital, majors, colonels, and generals. Just a reposit have their officers, and the soldiers must obey then, so you, as little children in school, have por deers, and you must obey them. Readers have their officers, and the soldiers must obey then, so you, as little children in school, have you occur, and you must obey them. Be obliest in them, and love God and your Savier Jesus Children and you will succeed. I hope you will rise tury rapidly, and in the diligent observance of them things you will be happy."—New Orlean Dels, June 8th.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Eastern proverb says: "Above not the steel that hath borne thee through battle." The mematic maligners of Secretary Stanton are take a new base, for the purpose of displacing his and driving him from office, under cover of the popularity of Gen. Sherman, and their object is not to do honor to the one, but to confer dishoner upon the confer dishoner or post the confer dishoner post the confer dishoner post the confer dishoner to the confer dishoner post the confer other. before, at least since the war began. The regret and not always fair spoken chief of the War Depar-ment has held the rebellion by the threat ever size his accession to office, and has never shown up favor to its chiefs, its participators, or its accessive. He has been better and more thoroughly absed by the Northern allies of and apologizers for the rivia than any other man in the country, savi the lamented Lincoln. He has never qua the lamented Lincoln. He has never qualted heighthe rage and ferocity of the rebels, nor shown favor quarter to their aiders, well-wishers and sympathines. For his stern and uncompromising hostility to reletion in every shape which it has assumed he has income the everlasting hostility of Northern traitor, and now, when his efforts and his policy are trimphant, and can no longer be assailed, they seize upon a episode of the war, for the purpose of teepast wheir measureless and causeless obloquy. The me who have been continually railing at Seretary Stanton for what they call "illegal arress" as "high-handed, unconstitutional measures, which the state of the country has required, and the peat majority of the people of the country have justified and approved, have never seen anything wrog at the commencement of the war, "amnesty men at the commencement of the war, "amnesty men at Chicago, and "peace men "always and everywhn. They never heard of Fort Pillow; they strut dreamed that there were any such places as Andronville and Libby prison. But some of their firesh have been incarcerated, for good cause, at Fort Lifayette or Fort Warren, and their blood, so cold asd phlegmatic when the patriot sons of the country as starved and murdered, grows hot and face corribe fancied wrongs of some fellow rebel sympathine. the rage and ferocity of the rebels, nor

JACOB SELWYN'S WIFE'S EPITAPE

"Her name was Sarah-simply Sarah," said "Her name was Sarah—simpi case," Jacob, as it the fact were a testimony to the modes nature of the departed. "She was of late pender," he continued, referring at the same time to a old pocket book; "but according to my redong we lost three years or so from not keeping a their upon her birthdays. Fut her down 65; the nat have known her own age better than any one to."

Mr. We-sherly wrote "aged 68."

Mr. Wycherly wrote "aged 68."
"Would you say aged?" asked Selwyn. "I don't think she would have liked that. Say in her 68h

year, if you please."

Mr. Wycherly wrote as requested.

Mr. Wycherly wrote as requested. ham better, I think, than any other woman in the country," said Selwyn, with a pardonable feeing of pride. "I don't think we can put that in her epitaph,"

remarked Wycherly.

"4" No, perhaps not; but it's a pity; it ooght tog down, as it might have stimulated other your women to have as much asid of them; "adding.abs a pause, "she was good at figures, and taught net opher when I was first married; but that can't

own either, I suppose."
"It would be difficult to express it," answered

"It would be difficult to express it, assumed the service of the s

"Sometimes a little unnecessary anxiety about me. I see a little unnecessary anxiety about me. I see a vex her sometimes on purpose to try her temper.

"And how did you find it?" said Wycleff. slyly. Well, it varied sometimes smooth enough-

others, warm, perhaps very warm; but as be got qualities can't be set out at length, I won but her little infirmities advertised in the churchyard

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